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VOL. XII NO. 71 BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 24, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA. *		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,030
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN	20,700

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DUMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th Mar	BANGALA	..	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	..	5,273
10th ,,	NAGPORE*	..	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE *	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA §	..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	..	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th March. ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 11-30 a. m.
28th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi
29th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
31st ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5874	19th ,,	31st March
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6089	26th ,,	9th April
Pena Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
Tacoma Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

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1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
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RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,40,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
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Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangungo
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
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Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
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Erode	Serajgunge
Ferozepore	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
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Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
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Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
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Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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10079

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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. M.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT A JOB?—Then subscribe "WANTED," a weekly journal which gives profuse informations of vacancies throughout India and abroad. For free specimen copy write with half anna stamp to "WANTED," Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
T R10080

FOR SALE.—SURPLUS STOCK Essential Oils and Soap perfumes. Apply to THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.
T R10081

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in the columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 250 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced person with fair knowledge in English and Marathi for the post of Survey and Settlement Officer on a salary of Rs. 40 to begin with. Persons retired from other service may also apply.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHENDRA IYER.
Sandur State, Bellary.
C19278

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with immediate effect silver parcels for despatch from V.T. Bombay, must be tendered at the Parcel Office not later than 17 o'clock.

A.E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay 12th Mar. 1924. C19195

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Dyeing and Bleaching Master in the Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore. The applicants are requested to apply stating previous experience and minimum salary expected.
19266

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the Undersigned by the 10th of April for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 200-10-250 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating age, nationality, religion, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and also Persian essential, Graduates to be given preference.

The selected applicant will be called upon to join appointment in July.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, (1) 20th March, 1924.
C19277

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th March to SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1924.
C19207

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4142 of 1922.

NARAYAN MAHADEV NAKHWA ... Plaintiff
vs.
MOTHABHAI PANDURANG and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1923, the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahadev Shanker Sett Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No. 4/3160 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3538 (1), 3538 (2), Street Nos. 37, 39, 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahadev Shanker Sett Lane, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Balaram Ganpatrao Chapwalla and on or towards the South by the Lady Suntok Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. R. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C18875

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1855 OF 1921.

GAJANAN BHIMRAO ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
RAMDAS CRISHNA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, admeasuring about 4 acres and 20 gunthas being Survey No. 29, Sub-share or pot No. 5, assessed at Rs. 1-11-0 and bounded, on or towards the East by Survey Nos. 29A and 28, on or towards the South by Survey No. 29A and Sub-share No. 6 of Survey No. 29, on or towards the West by Survey No. 30 and Sub-share No. 3 of Survey No. 29 and on or towards the North by Sub-share No. 4 of Survey No. 29 and all which land is situate in the village of Bopodi in the Sub-registration District of Haveli in the District of Poona. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. R. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C19087

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO 2625 OF 1923.

SUNDERRAO DINANATH NAVALKER ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) MADHAV KESHAV GADGIL and (2) SITARAM VISHNU LALIT ..... Defendants.

To
Sitaram Vishnu Lalit, Esqr.,
2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner has appointed TUESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. to consider decretal order of reference herein dated the 28th August, 1923, filed in his office on the 11th day of March 1924.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1924.
MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19268

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, Crimes or Offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C19071

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 CASES OF CHAMPAGNE AND SPARKLING WINES.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Morgan and Bennett, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

About 50 Cases of Champagne and Sparkling Wines.

The above goods are lying at Customs Bonded Ware House.

On SUNDAY the 30th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road opposite Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs, Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of a European gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, & COLOURED GLASSWARE, ETC.

ON SATURDAY the 29th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road next to the Fire Brigade Station, all the office furniture, etc., belonging to the Parsons Trading Co., such as large and small writing tables, American roll top table, office chairs, 2 Typewriters, teak wood cupboards, pigeon hole cupboard, side teapoys, chairs, books stands, electric ceiling fans, coloured glass ware, bowls, vases, cups and saucers, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS AT VIRLE PARLE FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5071 of 1923 (Ramkuver vs. Beersain) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Virle Parle Factory,

Screw cutting lathe, pullers, vices, Thada cutting lathes, die punchings, press and die punch, lot of cast iron, cupboards, water cart tank, pavement stones, safe on stand rubber pump, pairs of scales, gunny bags, circle cutting machine, stamp punching machine, galvanised tanks, motor car scales weights, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1975 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, on the dates given as under:—

ELPHINSTONE ROAD PROPERTY on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras' landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar and containing by admeasurement 6,737 yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88, New Nos. B/11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1 B/1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992 and bounded on the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikaji, on the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tansi Water Pipe and Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

SANTA CRUZ PROPERTY on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, lying and being at Santa Cruz in the village of Danda, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,160 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under the Survey Nos. 99, 98, 97, 58, 44, 43 and bounded on the North by the property of Ennas Panla Garry, on the South partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the Santa Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz Station, on the East by the property of Shaik Adam, and on the West partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the property of Gustin Kelu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHOBI TALAO NEAR ADAMJI PEERBHAI MARKET AND AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923, and made between Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others of the first part and Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Executors of the Will and Testament of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, of the second part, Mahomedally Mamuji of the third part and the Mortgagees of the fourth part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates given as under.

Property at New Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 722, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8400, Cadestral No. 392, Bhuleshwar Division, and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. — and Street Nos 362-364, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Nanabhoy Framji Spencer, on the North by the New Sonapur Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Property at Bhendy Bazar Road TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhendy Bazar Road, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards in the aggregated or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, New No. 7381-7382, Old Survey No. 1558-1559, New Survey No. 1027, Cadestral No. 2553, Bhuleshwar Division and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 8032, 8034, 8035, 8036 and Street No. 168-170 at 180 (1) and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West partly by the property of Ismail Chanda and partly by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Peerbhoy Mowji and on the South by the property of Shiga Damas, which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT STABLE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Gulabchand Vanaji, one of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Haji Esmail Haji Ibrahim, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Stable Street and containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3185, New No. 10050, Old Survey No. 2176, New Survey No. 6421—A/6421 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 880, Street No. 201 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Stable Street, on the North by a passage abutting formerly the house of Memon Haji Mohomed Adam and now of Borah Gulam Hussein, and on the South by a passage abutting the house of Dhukoo Rama Subedar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 24th March, 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the Undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 28th March, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Cooking Pots, Brass Copper, and Iron.

Great coats, Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries, Coats warm.

Tents I. P. P. flies inner, walls and Purdahs, Lamps, Bullocks Jhools, stoves, axes pick heads Felt, Leather, Waterbottles, Tubs, shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Anvils, Cordagge cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
Government Auctioneer.
10083

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ESTATES OF THE DECEASED PERSONS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following estates, particularized as under:—

1. Re. Estate of the late Mr. Oliver:—Wearing apparels and dinner service, etc.
2. Re. Estate of the late Mr. R. C. Ward:—Watch, books and wearing apparels, etc.
3. Re. The late Mr. F. P. Earle:—Glare glasses, trunks, wearing apparels, books, blankets, etc.
4. Re. The late Mr. Fredelis:—Table, chairs, umbrella, etc.
5. Re. The late Mr. C. Buhrer:—Wearing apparels, toilets, spectacles, holdall, suit cases, rugs, sundries, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 F.P. BALES SANAWAD COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tank Bunder Tram Terminus near the room of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ld. and in their Jaitha No. G 111 on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire (belonging to Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.) 31 Bales Sanawad Cotton R.R. No. A 21 50575 of 22-1-24 booked from Sanawad to Cotton Depot, Sewree.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the loss being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SOPARIBAG ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla, sell off the right title and interest of the mortgagees and the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla in the undermentioned property and in the building agreement with the Improvement Trust in respect of the property and of their estate and interest in the lease to be granted pursuant to the said building agreement as well as all buildings and structures erected or standing on the said plot of land by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of June 1923 made between the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla of the first part, Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, situate lying and being at Soparibag Road at the Soparibag Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being plot No. 334 of the said Estate containing by admeasurement 735 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a 40 feet Road, on the East by Plot No. 335 of the said Estate, on the South by a proposed playground and on the West by a 20 feet Road forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 2585 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 74 (part) (Parel Sewri Division) and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 567 (1 Act) Street No. 3161G.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagees at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1924.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London) Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch, Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., on reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Re. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited, Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 9000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER,
Rajaborsri Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
THE VICTOR
5 Reels featuring
HERBERT RAWLINSON

In the role of a knight of the squared circle. The story has many humorous twists but is full of human interest drama. The theme of the play is woven around the adventures of a titled young Englishman, who became a prize-fighter to save the family castle.

DOROTHY MANNERS

One of the most popular of the younger leading women of the screen is co-starred in this drama as the pretty actress.

HE FOUGHT THE WORLD TO WIN HER LOVE!

See Herbert Rawlinson in this wonderful, breath taking drama of the prize ring The greatest fight you ever saw in the finest picture Rawlinson has made.

The programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Century Comedy with the

CENTURY BEAUTIES

To-day 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD,)

THE TRIUMPH OF THE LAST WEEK!

2nd WEEK—ONE WEEK MORE!

"Bombay's Big Boast"

has been the UNANIMOUS VERDICT about

Maharashtra Film Co's
NEW HISTORICAL JEWEL
in Eight Big Reels,—The

"Treasure of Kalyan"

"Treasure of Kalyan"

A THRILLING CHAPTER from
SHIVAJEE'S EARLY LIFE.

RUNNING DAILY AT THE PREMIER, PALATIAL AND POPULAR
CINEMA **NOVELTY** CINEMA

Corner of Grant Road & Lamington Road. Telephone No. 40106.
TO-NIGHT and DAILY 4 SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Bombay A.D.C.
presents
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m. DOWN HOME

EMPIRE THEATER

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his latest Picture
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
The Million Dollar Kid In
"CIRCUS DAYS"

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
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AKOLA:— SHRIRAM THEATRE.
Monday 24th March, 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI—MAHATVAKANKSHA
Wednesday 26th March, 1924 at 9 p.m. (T.S)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI
Saturday 29th March, 1924 at 9 p.m. (T.S.)
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CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, March 24.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2496-19—N C Dalal and Co, Mehtabchand, Bai Samarthbai widow, Khanderao L and M.
53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kader and anr v Lakhmichand Lalchand and anr, Jamsedji R and D.
S C Ct 65/813-22—In person, Manchand Walchand v Chunniram Motilal, Dubash and Co.
267-22—Khanderao L and M, Jerup Jethaji and Co v Purnanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.
50-22—Munchershaw and N, Phiroz Dinshawji Cooper v Haroon Suleman and Co, Malvi M and R.
134-22—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Salehmahomed Dharamsy and Co, Matubhai J and M.
140-22—Mehta L and Co, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co v Sha Amratlal Hiralal, Bhaishanker K and G
S C Ct 317/3655-21—Thakordas and D, Alibhasan Badrudin and anr v George Stanley, Dubash and Co.
195-22—Mulla and M, Heyderbhoy Huseinbhai v Esmailji Lalji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
196-22—Craigie B and C, H M H Nimazi v Haji Sultanali Shustri and Co, Matubhai J and M.
213-22—Craigie B and C, Vithaldas Karsondas and ors v C T Bowring and Co Ltd, Little and Co.
251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas K Master v Mahomedali Vallibhoy and ors, Payne and Co.
254-22—Pandia and Co, Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Parkar v Ghalsaram Mahomedin Kamrudin, Kanga and Co.
255-22—N G Dalal and Co, Manilal Rewashanker Javeri v Ahmed Haji Moosa, Payne and Co.
256-22—Payne and Co, Keshavji Maseekchand and Co v Thakar Vallabhdas Kaitanji, Mehta L and Co.
287-22—Merwanji K and Co, Mukundrao Madhanandan Padarkar v Krishnarao Narayan Narelkar, Sabnis G and S.
120-22—Pandia and Co, Mohandas Rattonji, Gordhandas Mawji and another Dallas and Co.
216-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd, David Aboody Nenaushi and another Kanga and Co.
144-22—Mulji Th and Co, Vardichand Ratanji and Co, Daji Babaji Pamar, Mulla and M.
164-22—Khanderao L and M, Ranchoddas Tribhowandas, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Essa Fazla and another, Mulla and M.
492-22—Khanderao L and M, Surtingji Khumaji and Co, Purmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.
521-22—Khanderao L and M, Khumaji Gagaji and Co, Purmanand Sursing, Dikshat M and Co.
347-22—M B Chothia, Adanali Hussinbhai, Haji Ismail Haji Nurmahomed and another, Amarchand and M.
384-22—Soondersas and Co, Andrew Cyril De Silva, Gordhandas Wavhle Ardeshir H D and Co.
385-22—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Rattansey, Ahmed Haji Moosa and another.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

654-24—Mulla and M, Hirji Govindji and Co and another, Cassim Ismail and others.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahmood Variava v Nagori Haji Esmail Esakahmed, Dastur and Co.
152-22—Edgelam G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co Ltd, W M Roberts Captain and V.
193-22—Edgelam G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co Ltd, W M Roberts, Mrs. Rennard and another Captain and V.
1017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedali Ebrahimji, Haji Abdulla Hazim, Payne and Co.
Ap. 55-23—947-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Dharamsy Jetha, Raghhavaya N and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Terathdas Lalmidhram Abdul Tyeb Cassumji and others, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

750-20—Shroff and V, NadirShaw Hormasji Bamboorf, Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtiker and others Daphtary F and D, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.
1179-19—Merwanji K and Co, Govindram Sonanath, Banarsidas Kishendas and another, Mantri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

554-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Moorlidhar v Sakalchand Mayachand.
4889-23—Captain and V, Vallabhdas Jiwandas Goragondhi v Pardeshi Badriprasad Jugal Kishore and ors.
4410-23—Payne and Co, Abdealli Shaik Shaik Adam v Karanji Hakunji Akolawalla and ors.
4945-23—Shamrao M and H, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Virji Lakhamsi, Manubhai and Co.
5174-23—Dharamsey and Co, K Keshavrao Botabhai Dharandhar and ors v Mukund Bhicaji Waiti.
5191-23—Sukhtanker and G, Haji Valli Mahomed Hassam Dada v Chhotalal Manecklal and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
5199-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr v W H Thomas and Co.
161-24—Khanderao L and M, Ranchhoddas Tribhuwandas Modi v Mehta and Co, Crawford B and Co
215-24—Dabholkar and J, Bai Putlabai and ors v Sambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta.
267-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Sina Nukhva and ors v Manjunath Kisson, Rele and Co.
280-24—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistry and anr v H R H Fett and anr, Dubash and Co.
5109-23—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidik Noorani v Mahomed bin Gulam Husein Shiraji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3860-23—Shah and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons, Shamrao M and H.
4936-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Daval v Dayabhai Jugjiwan Desai, Chubb and Co.
5744-23—Sheetham B and L, Keshavlal Hemchand v Thakkar Shamji Hargovindas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.
5621-23—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Manchubhai v Bejonji Edulji and anr.
5038-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Ibrahim Adamji and anr, Dastur and Co.
5077-23—Matubhai J and M, Fazalbhoy Jiwaji Alibhoy v Mahadeo Gopal Bidiwalla and anr, Shah and Co.
34-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay v Haji Esso Haji Haroon, Daphtary F and D.
307-24—Pandia and Co, Jai Loong Hug Ker and Co v Gulamali Vali Essa, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
308-24—Pandia and Co, Dr Bhimjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistry v Hormusji Gazdar and ors.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2701-22—Mirza and M, Oomer Abdul Sattar Oomer, Khattyabai widow and others, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

568-22—Mulla and M Robert Henry Charles Ward and another, Hughes Vicaji and Co, and others, Matubhai J and M.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

4087-23—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon and another, Haji Mahomed Haji Oomer, Crawford B and Co.
3465-23—Crawford B and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Almar, Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon and another, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji F Mohanlal, N C Dalal and Co.
1949-21—N C Dalal and Co, F Mohanlal and Co, Vallabhdas Dinshaw, Edgelam G W and Co.
5128-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rinchaved Shamji and Co, Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd, Captain and V.
5274-21—Dabholkar and Co, Padamsey Ludha v Kirsondas Devidas and anr, Jamshedji R and Co.
4689-21—Ramanlal and H, Gordhandas Kallianji v Padamsey Ladhoobhai, Ferreira and V.
5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J Burjorji and Co, Madhowji and Co.
5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and ors v Taherally Tyabji, Amarchand and M.
5296-21—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Premchand Chhaganlal v Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.
5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhai Patel v Himatlal Premchand Mehta, Ramanlal and Co.
6216-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat v Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.
5336-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.
5337-21—Amin and D, Kanayalal G Vyas v Ambalal Tricamdas, Khandwalla and Co.
5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amarchand and ors, Khambata and Co, Thakordas and Co.
5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natwarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo v Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.
5363-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Jograj Chunilal v Madhav Panalal and ors, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.
5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal v Tribhowandas Haushod, Vachha and Co.
5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd v P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and ors, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
3673-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya and ors, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2312-23—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhumamal Premsukh Uderam and another, Thakoredas and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

4399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

94-21—Khanderao L and M, Mahomedali Abdulji Chhagan v Hassanalli Essaji Lam and anr, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2938-21—Purnanand C and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshed Mfg Co and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
2984-21—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas and anr v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Sabnis and G.
2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sukerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.
3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.
3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and anr, Manilal and K.
3108-21—Soonderdas and Co, Sidney George and anr v Taparia and Sons and ors, Khandwalla and Co.
3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.
3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Wahi, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR SPEAKING TO MINUTES OF DECREE.

2236-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Kaka Jairji Khetsy, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1021-19—Jamshedji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghvaya N and Co.
175-24—Pandia and Co, Badrudin Shaik Sarafalli Karsir and Co, Shaik Kherudin Hussein Kuvari Ballaporwalla, Mantri and Co.
77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co and anr v Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2636-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola Zainulabedin v Bhagwandas Liladhar and ors, Captain and V.
141-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mana v Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.
97-18—Edgelam G W and Co, The Gujarati Ginning Co Ltd, Hurichand and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.
646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.
669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Sater v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.
684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.
737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.
743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.
758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.
765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.
782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
796-21—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Bilimoria v Ratilal Lakhmichand, Edgelow G W and Co.
803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.
811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.
809-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.
873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhozmal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D
3607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.
2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.
2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.
26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Babibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.
14-10—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.
16-20—Re Jamsji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.
10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

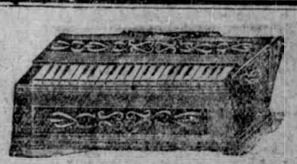
LONG CAUSES.

2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklal Gopaldas and anr v Keshrichand Maganmal and anr, Mehta L and Co.
2630-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Gangabai widow v Dayal Velji, Mulla and M.
454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.
2256-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tricumdas Rowji v Narayen Anant Talverkar.
3024-20—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khumbatta v British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, Basil N Lang v Dharamsy Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.
1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mongibai widow and ors, Craigie B and C.
1874-20—Daphtary F and D, Jivlal Ujamsey and Co v Mangaldas Chamanlal and Co, Jamshedji R and D.
2069-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Ishwarsing v Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Little and Co.
2942-20—Ferreira and V, Khadabhai Ramji and anr v Kallianji Moonji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3394-20—Payne and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Kallianji Vardhman and others, Amin and D, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2880-20—Dallas and Co, C Framji and Co v Hargowan Kanji and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents), Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co, J P Wallace and Co, Munchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.



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AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

COTTON:—The market has continued to have a very poor undertone during the week and so far each temporary rally has been followed by a decline to a lower level. Yesterday there was quite a volume of buying, but it was not impressive.

Aside from the continued weakness in cotton goods and the difficulty encountered in working off the accumulated stocks, the decline of the franc to new low levels, the English dock strike, and the possible political results of the unsavoury developments in Washington are all unsettling factors, that overshadow the items that under more favourable surroundings might be considered constructive.

Of course, there must be a turning point, but we feel that the bearish features will still govern the situation, with successive declines to still lower levels, especially for the summer positions, and we favour sales, especially of May, on any moderate rallies.

The new crop positions are a somewhat different proposition, and it may be reasonable to consider around 26 cents of October and December as a fair price level, at which to initiate conservative purchases on a scale down. There has been a good deal of selling on the expectation of a large acreage, and at the still considerable discount under the summer months, any covering or bulling movement on a spell of unfavourable weather would probably be more in evidence in the new crop positions.

COFFEE:—The market has become decidedly two-sided after the long upward swing; fluctuations are erratic, but the undertone continues good and sentiment seems generally to expect still higher prices. There are no signs as yet of any relaxation in the Brazilian restrictions, the main factor of the situation; consumption is large and supplies are artificially curtailed and this combination must reasonably be expected to force still further advances, but with fluctuations becoming correspondingly more dangerous.

SUGAR:—Fluctuations since our last have been of little special significance; the price level is satisfactory to producers and the trade realize that it is not likely that sugar can be bought much cheaper this season. Yesterday, however, the tendency was slightly reactionary with considerable liquidation of March commitments. It looks as if for a while scalping operations on either side might result favourably.

THE CHICAGO MARKET:—A more friendly feeling to wheat seems to be developing and the market yesterday was quite firm. There is a good milling demand, and temporarily foreign prices are not of importance as wheat is entirely on a domestic basis. Corn has also been firm notwithstanding heavy liquidation, but it is likely to continue to be only a scalping proposition; on further moderate bulges, sales for quick profits might be advisable.

An Allahabad message says: Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, underwent a serious abdomenal operation on Saturday morning by Surgeon-Major Buckley, Civil Surgeon and Dr. Jamon of E. I. Railway. Sir Harry Waters and Major Hennessey also attended. So far the patient is doing well. As this illness will necessitate Sir Grimwood Mears going on long leave Mr. Justice Walsh, who was taking furlough will probably, have to cancel his leave as he is likely to be appointed to officiate as Chief Justice.—A.P.

COCOGEM

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27

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

Over 23 years' experience and awarded gold medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are taken at random:—

Miss BANOO F. POACHA and Mr. N. H. GAZDER, Bombay, writes:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, SPECIALIST IN DIABETES, cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, she is aged about 55, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last 5 years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent., as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D., Bombay. After the treatment it was found at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory, "Sugar Nil." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier. We all wish him good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3/4 Steady
Bar Gold	£
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Quiet

London, Mar. 21.

Rents 3 per cent,	55
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ 2 months hence	33 3/8

Tone of Silver—Business small steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1 7/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/8
Weekly Bullion Shipments	£ 328875

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

New York, Mar. 21.

Demand Bills	429.75

London, Mar. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris	82.35
„ „ „ Germany	18.000.000.000.000
„ „ „ „ Italy	100.60
Stockholm	16.33
Christiania	32.21
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24 83
Belgium Yesterdays	105 50
Athens	107.50

London, Mar. 21.

Cutan Sugar March sellers	27/9

London, Mar. 21.

Conversion Loan	**£ 75 5-16**
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	**„ 100**
7 per cent Indian	**„ 110**

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 21.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 3/4+3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 1/4+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	101 3/8+1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4 no change
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	63
Govt. Securities 3 %	54

SHARES.

London, Mar. 21.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 129
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 21.

DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 1/8

COTTON.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool Mar. 21.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar	17.14+06
April	
May	17.08+08
June	
July	16.69+08
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	15.07+10
Nov.	
December	
January	14.57+10
Feb.	
Egyptians—July	20.50

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	100
„ „ Sales of East Indian	450

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. American Spot Moderate demand 17.54

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			21.40
New York 11 a. m.		May	28.73
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July	28.15
		Oct.	25.61
New Orleans 10 a. m.		May	28.85
		July	28.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

	To-day's Price
March	16.92—16
April	16.85—17
May	16.85—15
June	16.73—14
July	16.49—12
August	15.93—12
September	15.38—10
October	14.87—10
November	14.54—10
December	14.47—09
January	14.38—09
February	14.31—09
March	14.24—09

Tone:—Barely steady,

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

	To-day's prices
Mar.	17.00+08
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O. May	16.93+07
Liverpool. July	16.66+08
Oct.	14.95+08

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 22.

	To-day's Prices
May	28.81—06
Futures at New York. July	28.20—11
Oct.	25.72—03
Dec.	25.33—05

AMMRRICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 12.

Week's Receiptxs U.S. Ports	55,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	5,000
„ „ to France and Continent	50,000
„ „ to Japan	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	649,000
„ at Interior Ports	652,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Months.	To-day's price
March	20.45 no change
April	20.40 „
May	20.40+05
June	20.40+05
July	20.39+04
August	20.19+04
September	19.84+09
October	19.24+09
November	18.85+10
December	18.93+10
January	18.90+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.02
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomra. Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good	13.00
„ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.20
„ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Scindia, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ Exports to Continent	2000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	28.87—01
„ „ „ July	28.31+02
„ „ „ October	25.75+03
„ „ „ Dec.	25.38—04
Spot Cotton at New York	28.90—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.13—12
Futures „ „ May	28.97+02
„ „ „ July	28.16+02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined	64 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London. Mar. 21.

Total Actual Export	10,000
„ Forwarded	52,000
„ Imports	52,000
„ Stock	830,000
Actual Weekly Sales	50,230
Water Tueist	2/3 1/2
Printers Cloth	44/6

WHEAT

London, Mar, 21

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	41 7/8
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid sellers	29/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Value	44/9

Tone—Dull

Cargo Rosario Sante Fe 64 lbs March Paid 44/3

Wheat Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs 42 5/8 for May Shipment to France,

JAVA SUGAR

London ar, 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Nominal Value	30/6
July Sellers	24/9
July-Sept. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	24/7

Tone Dull, No demand.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done and Buyers	£ 19 1/4

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net

Tone—Quiet prices are rather firmer,

April/Nearest Value	37/8
May/Aug Done	37/3

Tone:—

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 21.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May	11 1/2

Tone—Quiet,

Plantation First Latex Crepe March	11 7/8

Tone:—Dull, no much business,

METALS.

London, Mar. 21.

English best Selected Copper	£ 71
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 66 4/1.
Copper Braziers	„ 88
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18
TIN BLOCK	

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The United Provinces. Partabgarh, 19th March. Prospects of Wheat and Sugarcane are normal and Gram good.

Western Circle, 18th March. Prospects Wheat, Gram and Sugarcane are good. Harvesting of rabi has commenced. Some damage to Wheat is caused by rust and also by high winds.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, March 23.

	Rs.	A.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Tata	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.			
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	6	0
Hearth Brand	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix „ „	7	1	0
Swan Finlay „	7	0	0
Hindustan „	7	2	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill			
Textile	7	10	0
Blached Check			
Kasturchand „	1	5	0
Bombay United	1	7	6
Black Check 5 lb			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
Spring	9	8	0
E D Rachael			
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	2	0
Hindustan	13	2	0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay. 21st Mar. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29-850 ins
Temperature of air	85.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 „
Dew point	67.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	58% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10,	5.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	92.8 „
Minimum „ „	80.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 151

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time,	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
Sat.	22	11 28	28 4	3	5 24	16 3
		23 46	29 2		17 28	15 10
S.	23	52 26	8	21	3 14	20 1
		9 28	22		15 19	15 5
M.	24	0 24	29 3		6 35	15 0
		12 53	29 2		18 52	15 6
Tu.	25	1 2	28 11	23	7 11	14 11
		13 37	28 11		19 35	17 3
W.	26	1 42	28 3	25	7 57	15 3
		14 27	28 4		20 27	18 4
Th.	27	3 29	26 3	27	9 42	16 9
		16 28	26 8		22 51	20 4
F.	28	4 23	25 2	28	10 55	17 7
		17 49	26 3		13 9	

CONGRESS WORK IN U. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, March 20.

Tahsil Congress Conferences are being held in almost every Tahsil of Gorakhpur. Dr. Mahmud of Patna and Pandits Jawaharlal and Misra of Allahabad have attended four such conferences. At every conference the audience numbered not less than ten thousand while at Padrauna it was more than 20 thousand. About Rs. 2,000 have been collected from the poor villagers who subscribed mostly a few annas each and 5,000 Congress members enlisted. At every railway station through which the distinguished Congress workers passed there assembled large crowds of villagers who would shout Mahatma Gandhiki Jai and would eagerly enquire about Swaraj and Mahatma's welfare. Messrs. Jawaharlal and Mahmud have left for Allahabad and Calcutta respectively, whereas Pandit Misra stays on to attend two Tahsils' Conferences. In a meeting of Malaviya Brahmans held at Allahabad, resolutions excommunicating Malaviya Brahmans dining with or giving their daughters in marriage to Brahmans other than a Malaviya were passed. A Malaviya family which a few weeks before the holding of the above meeting had given a daughter in marriage to an England-returned high caste Saraswat Brahman youth, has been excommunicated. Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya who had been a staunch Congress worker dined with an untouchable family, at which the Pandit's uncle with his family left Pandit Kapildeo and removed to another house. At the above meeting Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, Vakil, High Court, the eldest son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, presided and was immensely interested in getting the above resolutions passed. The province is horrified at the retrograde resolutions and the resultant ex-communications. The public are waching the great Pandit Malaviya's move in the affair.

"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

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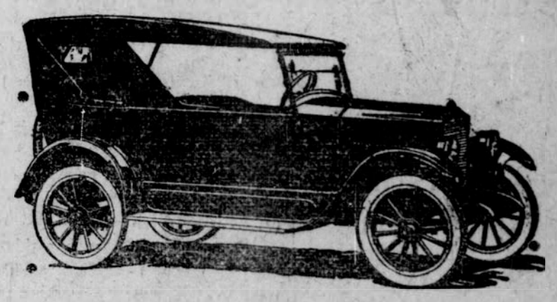

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HUBLI NOTES.

KHADI HAWKING DURING GANDHI MONTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Mar. 19.

Hubli witnessed intense Khaddar hawking activity during the whole of the Gandhi Month. The national workers of the Congress and other allied organisations were seen enthusiastically taking part in inducing the public to contribute their mite towards the fulfilment of the Khaddar programme of the Gandhi Month. Dr. Hardikar with his volunteers has been busy all these days in hawking Khaddar day and night. The Bhagini Mandal Ladies have not lagged behind. The total sale of Khaddar during the Gandhi Month in Hubli amounted to about Rs. 5,000. A Khadi Exhibition was held at Mr. Byahatti's and the same was opened on the 16th instant by Shri. Jinvijjaymaharaj of Poona.

There were two meeting in the last week on the 16th and 17th instant. The audience was large on both the occasions. The second of these meetings was addressed by Mr. Popatlal Shah of Poona and other Jain leaders who are here for the 26th sessions of the Southern Mahratta Jain Conference. The speakers impressed upon the audience the importance of taking to khaddar and the people seem to be much impressed.

HUBLI SCOUTS.

The National High School, Lamington High School, New English School and the Saraswat Troop had an inter-Scout-Troops rally in the Lamington High School grounds. This occasion was one of great encouragement to the youngsters of the town, and was a substantial step in building up of the National Brotherhood of Indian communities of the future. The games were witnessed by a large group of the elite of the town including many of the educationalists.

JAINS IN CONFERENCE.

The Jain Ladies Conference that was held on the same day was attended by about 200 ladies including those of the town. The main trend of the resolutions was the progress of the ladies and especially of the community. There were resolutions on education, and the abolition of polygamy which is a crying need in the community.

The 26th Southern Mahratta Jain Conference came off on the 15th Inst. There were other functions connected with the Conference besides the passing of resolutions such as the opening of the Chaitanya Mandir in the premises of Jain Vidyarthi Vasatigraha, the presentation of a highly artistic chariot to the temple and the ceremonies and processions connected therewith.

The Conference was fortunate in getting the services of Shri Jinvijayji of Poona, as President. This Jain Sanyasin has a wide reputation of unblemished purity of soul and Mahatma Gandhi, it is said, has expressed high appreciation of this Jain Saint's qualities of head and heart. He is a great scholar of Sanscrit, Pali, Ancient History and Archaeology. He is working for the last five years in the Bhandarkar Research Institute of Poona. He is a lecturer on some of the above subjects in the Gujarath Vidyapith. He is above all a progressive Jain who believes that religion is an essential factor of life and much of the success of the Conference could be traced to his personality.

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 22.

The All-India Veterinary Conference decided to issue a quarterly Veterinary Journal from Madras under the editorship of Mr. Sriniwas Rao. A number of resolutions demanding expansion of veterinary activities, uniformity in pay and prospects of the subordinate service, resenting retrenchment, were passed. Provision for unemployed veterinary graduates was also suggested by organisation of the Veterinary Department under local bodies and Indian States. A deputation under the leadership of Col. H. T. Pease has been decided to wait on the Government of India at the earliest opportunity. The President in his closing address expressed his satisfaction on the professional papers and admired the interest taken by the members throughout the proceedings. The U. P. Veterinary Association was "At Home" at the Veterinary Adviser's Office.

PANDIT JAWAHARAL'S SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, March 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Allahabad for Gorakhpur on the 15th. Dr. Syed Mahmud of Patna joined him the next day. Panditji was greeted by a large crowd at Deoria and a purse of Rs. 100 was given him at the station. At 7 a.m. the party got down at Gauri station where a meeting was addressed and Rs. 285 were collected for the Swaraj Fund. At 10 a.m. the party reached Gorakhpur from whence they left for Mahrajganj, forty miles off by motor to attend the Tahsil Conference there. Pandit Misra of Allahabad had already arrived. The leaders addressed the Conference. They then visited Padrauna and there addressed a conference attended by 15 thousand people. Rs. 600 were given to Pandit Jawaharlal for the Swaraj Fund who in his last speech moved a vote of thanks to the local workers for their splendid work and congratulated them on the success of the Conference. Rs. 500 was presented to Panditji at Lar where Panditji met all Congress workers and emphasised the need of organization and economy in expenditure. A purse of Rs. 500 was given to Pandit Jawaharlalji at Naogahibhati to which he paid a passing visit. Panditji left for Allahabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Annual Prize-distribution, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m. (S. T.), H. E. the Governor will preside.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Forty-ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., at 6 p.m. at Wodehouse Road. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will attend. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, in the chair.

Meeting of Journalists' Association, re Mr. Horniman, "Voice of India" office, Frere Road, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Bombay Presidency Association, Annual General Meeting, 5 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.30	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III. Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. B. Shaha, M.B.B.S on "Consumption" (to-day) Monday, in the Municipal Chawls at Delisle Road at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be delivered in Gujrati. All are requested to attend.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary of the above C. C. writes:—Attention of all the members of the above Committee is directed to the resolution passed by he Council of management on 17th March which is as follows:—"Unanimously Resolved that every member of the Council of management of this Committees shall enroll himself as members of the Hindustan Seva Dal." Members who have been supplied with forms should return them duly filled in.

RASHTREEYA STREE SABHA AND "PURSE" TO MAHATMA.

An appeal has been issued by the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha to all members and well-wishers of the Sabha, to subscribe to the "Purse" to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, on Friday (the 28th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell will preside.

All members of the Association are requested to attend the meeting and members of the public are invited to be present.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Friday, 28th inst.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONFERENCE EXHIBITION.

The Bombay Suburban District Conference Exhibition is to be held on the 18th and 19th of the next month, which will be attended by nearly 2,000 persons. Stalls will be erected near the mandap for the sale of Swadeshi goods and national literature, except non-hand-spun-hand-woven clothing. Only nominal rent will be charged for the stalls. Those desirous to hire one or more should communicate with Mulchand J. Parmer Secretary, Exhibition Committee, B. S. D. C., West View, Santa Cruz.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Committee writes from Belgaum:—

A public meeting will be held on Sunday (the 30th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. at Jame-Masjid Belgaum, to form the Provisional Reception Committee of the next All-India Khilafat Conference which is to be held at Belgaum this year; and to appoint the office-bearers of the Reception Committee. All the leading members of the Karnatak are requested to attend. Those who cannot attend, should kind ly communicate their views and propose the names of the persons for the office-bearers, to me.

The G. I. P. Rly. Indian Institute, Agra Cantonment celebrated the Holi festival in a decent manner by the enactments of dramatic scenes from popular dramas. Silver and gold medals were given to the deserving actors. The performance was a great success.

AT THE FEET OF MAHATMAJI

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF RASTRIYA SHALA.

With the previous permission of Mahatmaji, a party of the students and teachers of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala (Gujerati Section) went to Juhu for Darshan on Friday the 21st instant. Mahatmaji accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews received them. After a short prayer, the Acharya read out the address written on a piece of khaddar specially prepared for the occasion. The following articles prepared by the students in the school were presented to Mahatmaji.

(1) Flower Pot—made of clay. (2) Incense Burner—made of clay (3) Waste paper basket—made of cane. (4) A mat for carding made of cane. (5) Holder and pencil stand, made of wood. (6) Book stand, made of wood. (7) Book case, made of wood. (8) Puja Pat, made of wood. (9) Travelling bag, made of khadi and wood. (10) Slivers prepared by the students. (11) Garlands of yarn spun by the school.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY.

The Mahatmaji then addressed a few words to students and teachers to the following effect.

"I need not say that I am pleased to see you all to-day. I am thankful to you for the little presents offered to me by you. Two at least of your presents convey a special meaning to me at present. The mat for carding and the slivers prepared by you remind me that I must immediately take up the work of spinning and carding. I assure you that when I am engaged in doing that work I feel Swaraj approaching nearer and nearer. Therefore I request you all to pray for my complete and immediate recovery in order that I may be able to take up that work as early as possible. I desire that you also should devote yourself to the spinning wheel and I am sure you will also feel that it brings Swaraj nearer and nearer. If we concentrate upon the constructive programme we are sure to get all we want. You must have heard the beautiful song of Poet Narsinh Mehta sung by Lalitji. I wish you understand the meaning of such religious songs, and I appeal to you that you will make all efforts to translate the noble ideals of such poems into your actions. But I warn you that even for teachers it is a very difficult thing to act according to the ideals inculcated in these beautiful songs.

I remember that when I first visited your school, I told you that you have to learn much in the art of music. To-day I again have heard some of the students singing, but I am sorry to remark that you have not as yet made sufficient progress to earn my certificate. Still however I do hope that when I next visit your school after my complete recovery you will make yourself fit for passing—though complete mastery over that art may not be possible for you even then."

MR. HORNIMAN AND BOMBAY COUNCIL

JOURNALISTS TO PROTEST AGAINST HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH.

A Special General meeting of the members of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Tuesday) in the office of the "Voice of India," opp. St. George's Hospital, Frere Road, to consider the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in rejecting the motion of Mr. K. F. Nariman on the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India, the speech of the Home Member on the motion and to demand the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India.

PARSIS TO PROTEST.

A meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mr. Horniman will be held to protest against Sir Maurice Hayward's speech in the Local Council and to press for his early return to India. Time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting to protest against the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward in the Local Council and to demand the immediate return or open trial of Mr. Horniman. Time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

GAMBLING IN A PUBLIC PLACE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before the Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. Maganlal Khakhar, Deputy Inspector Raje, charged Ladha Ebrahim and three others with gambling in a public place under section 12 of Act IV of 1887 as amended up to date. In the course of the judgment their worships said—

The evidence for the prosecution is that on the 27th February 1924 Mr. Raje received certain information that the accused were engaged in receiving money and registering race bets. Accused Nos. 1 and 4 were taking people to accused Nos. 2 and 3 who were accepting the money and writing the bets. Mr. Raje initialled a 5 Rupee Note and gave it to the informant for the purpose of registering bets on horses. The Police Officers watched the accused for about 15 to 20 minutes during which time the accused received moneys from several persons. The accused then got into a gharry and proceeded in the direction of Kika Street. At the junction of Kika Street with Pinjrapole Lane Mr. Raje stopped the gharry and arrested the accused. They got into the gharry and ordered the driver to take it to the Null Bazar Chowkey. On the way to the Chowkey, accused No. 2 threw some papers on the road. The gharry was stopped and the 3 papers were picked up which were found to be betting slips containing the names of horses running that day and the amounts of stakes. On arrival at the Chowkey the accused were searched in the presence of the Punch. On the person of accused No. 2 Rs. 298-7-0 including the 5 Rupee Note initialled by Mr. Raje were found. On the person of the accused No. 3 were found 38 betting slips, a race card etc. A punchnama was drawn up and the accused were charged under Section 12 of the Gambling Act as mentioned above.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Relieving the prosecution evidence, their worships convicted the accused Nos. 2 and 3 for gambling in a public place and acquitted accused Nos. 1 and 4. Taking into consideration the large amount of money found on the person of the accused No. 2 their worships added it can be safely concluded that they are doing business on a fairly large scale.

Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each in default to suffer 7 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ASWINIKUMAR DATTA.

MEMORIAL FUND.

The following has been sent us for publication:—

A Committee has been formed to take steps to perpetuate the sacred memory of our revered leader, the late Babu Aswini Kumar Datta consisting of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Maharaja off Cossimbazar, the Hon. Maharajadhiraj-Bahadur of Burdwan, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Dr. Rabindranath Taorge, Messrs. B. Chakravarty, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Bupendranath Basu, Bepin Chandra Pal, S. R. Das, Shayamsundar Chakravarty, P. C. Mitra, Heerendranath Datta, Dr. Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, Messrs. Prafullanath Tagore, Ananda Chandra Ray, Akhil Chandra Datta, Kisori Mohon Chaudhuri, Brajendra Kissore Ray Chaudhury, Dr. Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Maharaja of Mymensing, Raja Rao Yogendranarayan Rai Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Mallick, the Hon. Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq and others. It has been decided that, should sufficient funds be forthcoming, the memorial should take one or more of the following shapes:—

(1) A resting house at the cremation ground at Kalighat by the side of *Adi-Ganga* where his ashes repose. (2) A Town Hall in his native town, Barisal, (3) A Students' fund wherewith to help needy and deserving students coming from all parts of Bengal, and (4) A Refuge and Asylum *(Anath-Ashram)* for the destitute and distressed.

We appeal to our countrymen, rich and poor alike, to contribute whatever they can for the furtherence of this great cause. All Contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the President and all communications to be addressed to Babu Devakumar Roychaudharie, Hony. Secretary of the Committee, 41, Sukea Street, Calcutta.

Sd. P. C. ROY,
President.
(Anath-Ashram) for the destitute and distressed.
(92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.)

Sd/- M. K. GANDHI.
,, MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
,, LAJPAT RAI.
,, MOTILAL NEHRU.
,, SAROJINI NAIDU.
,, V. J. PATEL.
,, N. C. KELKAR.
,, AJMAL KHAN.
,, C. F. ANDREWS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

The League of Nations Union has issued a statement surveying the four years of work achieved by the League since its foundation.

Its greatest achievement so far is the financial reconstruction of Austria. Austrian currency has been stabilised, and the attraction of foreign capital to Austria has steadily increased. We are told that there is no precedent in history of international co-operation on so wide a scale. The same help which has saved Austria may be applied to other countries.

The possibilities latent in the Permanent Court of International Justice will be patent to any intelligent person. Already twenty-two nations have signed and ratified the protocol accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

The social and humanitarian efforts of the League are unending. Its first great humanitarian task was the repatriation, through Dr. Nansen's organisation, of 350,000 prisoners of war, who otherwise would certainly have perished. The machinery of the League should prove also in time, an effective check on the traffic in women and children.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

The W. I. L. is holding a Congress at Washington, May 1-8, for a New International Order. The agenda contains a discussion on the Reconstruction of Europe and the part America can play in it; on the 'World Situation' as regarding politics and regarding economics.

Austria.—In January for the first time a woman in Austria announced her intention to go in for the examination which must be passed by all who want to practise the law. After the passing of the examination, Dr. Marianne Beth, wife of a university professor, will be the first woman lawyer in Austria. Canada.—Saskatchewan has passed an Order in Council providing assistance up to $5.00 (about £5) to a necessitous expectant mother.

A Toronto Court has ruled that the wife may be the head of the house, even though the husband is alive! It came about through a woman appealing against an assessment. Her income is 1,500.00, and the man's 800.00. Here we have a rebate on income tax on 2,000.00 if the person is the "head of the house". The chairman, in granting her claim, stated that it may be accepted as a fact that a wife may be the head of a house. Egypt.—In a recent interview with a representative of L'Egypte Nouvelle, Madame Charaoui, one of the Egyptian delegates to the Rome Congress, lays down the programme of Egyptian feminism: The higher education of women: her social and political equality with man; the reform of laws and customs relating to marriage; the raising of the age of marriage; the fight against immorality.

FRENCH ELECTIONS AND THE LEAGUE.

The League of Nations Union News Service, in its bulletin No. 70 writes:—

M. Marcel Ray, the Foreign Editor of the "Petit Journal," writing in the March issue of "Headway," the official organ of the League of Nations Unions says:—

"At the last election in England the leaders of the three great parties gave the League their solemn approval. An attempt will be made to obtain no less at the forthcoming general election to the French Chamber of Deputies in the Spring.

The "Federation des Association franchises" has decided to submit to the candidates of all parties the following questions and pledge:

1. Do you pledge yourself, if you are elected, to make in Parliament every effort to base the foreign policy of France on the League of Nations?

2. Will you agree to include this pledge in your address to the electors?

The "Rights of Man League" and the "Federal Union of Ex-Soldiers" will declare, in addition, that they will give their support only to candidates who have signed the pledge to defend the League. The coming general election, therefore, will take the form of a popular verdict on the Geneva institution. Without exaggerating the practical importance of such a verdict, one may be allowed to anticipate very favourable results at a moment when the British Government has just affirmed its faith in the League and its determination to make use of it in the settlemen of Peace."

MR. HORNIMAN AND COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So the Horniman Resolution is lost in the local Council by the Official vote! The part played by Sir Maurice Hayward, Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav, the non-Brahmin members and by the Muslim group of Sindh is decidedly discreditable. Let us see it in passing:—

(1) According to Sir Maurice, a debtor is an undesirable person, and should therefore be deported! Will Sir Maurice tell us, what has his Government done in connection with that big defaulter, the Alliance Bank of Simla? What has he or his Government done to the Directors, who gave wrong impressions of the Bank's stability whilst the Bank's position was weak? What has been done to the Bank's London Agents, who are not able to repay their overdrafts? What has been done to those officers of the Bank, who speculated in silver, when the Bank's substratum was lost? What has been done to those employees, who have treated the Bank's money as their own? Are they all prosecuted? No! Are they sued for damages? We don't know! Are they then deported? No. Are they not debtors? Are they not defaulters? Have they not mishandled public money? What has Sir Maurice done for public interest? If Sir Maurice lays down the law, that all European debtors should be deported, even Mr. Addyman will memorialise the Government to relieve Sir Maurice without delay! Sir Maurice's performance in the Council was the worst of its kind; for no member of the House has ever stooped so low to stab his critic in this fashion.

(2) Mr. Jadhav's manoeuvres to secure the non-Brahmin vote, the surrender of the non-Brahmin section and the abstention of the Sindh Muslim vote will surely be deplored and denounced by all right-thinking persons.

(3) The defection of Dr. Dadachanji is regrettable. For, we know not whom did he represent while voting against the Resolution? It could not be this city, it could not be his constituency, for both have demanded the early return of Horniman to India. And as regards the Parsis, the Parsi Papers, "Jame-Jamshed," "Kaiseri-Hind," "Sanj-Vartaman" "Samachar" and "Praja-Mitra" have all pressed for this removal of the ban against Horniman's return. Further the Parsi public men, such as Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. H.P. Mody, Mr. J. B. Petit, Messrs. Padshah, Nariman, Ginwalla, Patel etc., have condemned the action of the Government in denying to Mr. Horniman either an open trial or passport to India.

(4) And will Sir Leslie Wilson kindly note, that an Ag. Chief Judge of the Bombay High Court, the late President of the Reformed Council, and a Moderate of Moderates, such as Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, had openly said at a public meeting in Bombay, that equity demanded, that Mr. Horniman should be openly tried in India or should be allowed to return without delay? Will Sir Leslie Wilson respond? —Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The result of the Horniman debate in the local Legislative Council is most unfortunate and an analysis of the division on the motion clearly reveals the vice inherent in the present Legislative system and practice in the Country. But more, the absurdity of the situation is demonstrated in all its grotesqueness when it is remembered that the self-same resolution was carried amidst great eclat in the Central Legislature composed of better recognised intellectuals. One would have expected a much greater support for the motion in the local Chamber both out of deference to the wisdom which guided the legislators of the Central Chamber in the question and on its own merits which have been only vainly challenged hitherto, but, by throwing it out, the men responsible for it afforded a suitable handle to scheming bureaucrats to exploit the situation. Not that an impartial and just mind will be deceived easily only if it knew evils of the system, but all apparent factors in the situation will facilitate the promotion of the interest of that sect. They can, with what show of reason there is, handy about the irresponsibility or capidity of the legislators in the country which is to a certain extent damning to our cause. May the eyes of the deceived and the ignorant be opened!—Yours, etc.

V.A.

DEPORTATION FOR DEBT.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That Mr. Horniman was involved in debts was one of the main arguments which Sir Maurice Hayward advanced against the removal of ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India. If this doctrine is strictly applied in practice, more than half the population in the world will have to be deported. I have my own doubts whether Sir Maurice's doctrine is applicable to all debtors or is confined to journalist debtors. If the latter, and if the doctrine is put into practice, I am afraid a dead-lock will be created in the world of journalism as, in fact, it will be found, if enquired into, that a good majority of this unhappy class of people who go with the label of 'journalists' are debtors. This is the case not with Indian journalists alone, but with the journalists all over the world.

Having read the arguments of Sir Maurice, I am at a loss, sir, to choose which to bewail more, the want of urbanity on the part of Sir Maurice in having gone into matters of Mr. Horniman which are absolutely personal or the flimsy nature of the arguments. No one would have cared to go into personal matters when matters based on broad principles are under discussion. Let Sir Maurice cry down the politics and the public life of Mr. Horniman to any degree he wants, and none will take any exception to it. But to attack Mr. Horniman's private life in a Legislative Council while he attack is thousands of miles away and could not defend cannot be sufficiently condemned. I am waiting to see how and in what light Sir Maurice's countrymen will look upon this conduct of Sir Maurice.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

March 21.

C. WARD BYE ELECTION.

MEETING OF VOTERS AT THAKURDWAR

A public meeting was held on Sunday night at Zaoba's Oart Thakurdwar, to explain the duty of the voters at the forthcoming C Ward bye-election. Mr Lele formally proposed Mr. K. P. Khadilkar to the chair, and this was seconded by Mr. Joglekar. Mr. Khadilkar in opening the proceedings, referred to the coming election and said it was the duty of the voters to support solidly a Nationalist candidate. Mr. Venkatram was a staunch nationalist. As a journalist and as a Congressman, Mr. Venkatram had some excellent work to his credit. As a member of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Venkatram had proved himself to be a keen debator and fearless critic, and Mr. Khadilkar believed that his presence in the Corporation would be a great public asset. Mr Khadilkar then referred to Mr. Venkatram's service in the cause of Labour and said that if he were elected, he would be of great use to the city not only in local matters but also in national affairs. They wanted in the Corporation not merely orators but what was even more important, keen and tried debaters, and the rate-payers could not have a better representative than Mr. Venkatram. He therefore strongly recommended Mr. Venkatram's candidature to their acceptance.

Mr. Venkatram then briefly explained the reasons why he was seeking the suffrage of the voters. He assured them that if he were elected, he would always try to do his duty and prevent the gross abuse of the rights and interests of the rate-payers by the vested interests in the Corporation.

Mr. Page next supported Mr. Venkatram's candidature and exhorted the voters to make it a point to give him their votes, and also induce their friends to do so. Mr. Page dwelt at length on Mr. Venkatram's services to the city and the country in varied fields and told the audience that the voters could not have a truer or more faithful representative in the Corporation.

Mr. Khadilkar, in closing the proceedings once more urged the voters to give Mr. Venkatram their fullest support and see that he was elected.

Mr. Joglekar, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, appealed to everyone to exert himself in support of Mr. Venkatram's candidature.

The meeting then terminated amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" and "Lokmanya Tilak Maharajki Jai".

BOMBAY AMATEURS AT THE "EXCELSIOR."

On Saturday night, the energetic members of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club faithfully served a large and appreciative audience with every good thing extractable from "The Merry Widow", and were given a rousing reception. Mr. and Mrs. James McGrath infused much confidence and what for the time of year was really remarkable "pep" into the rest of the company. Mrs. McGrath was a graceful and gracious "Merry Widow," who acted as well if not better than is possible in such a part, and, if her voice was not quite at its best, she richly deserved the applause to which her performance was treated. Mr. James McGrath, dressed up as a French aristocrat, who distinguishes himself by his splendid uniforms and his immeasurable sentimentality, sang delightfully. Mr. H. Chamberlain, in George Graves' part of "Baron Popoff," kept the audience in a continual howl of mirth and introduced several local "gags" with great success. Mr. Hardcastle became intoxicated in an impressively gentlemanly fashion, but made up for it by a lot of strong, silent business with clenching teeth, working fingers and so forth. And Mr. Davies' powerful voice added considerably to the harmony of the chorus. With the ladies, to whom Mrs. McGrath set such an inspiring example, there was little to find fault, for they all worked conscientiously in their various disguises. Mrs. Ormerod was very natural as a naughty but really charming wife and sang well. And Miss Hussey blossomed forth in the last act as an irresistible Maxim's girl putting over a pleasing little dance with Mr. Dudley Pitt as an admirably blase partner.

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra, directed by Mr. Bear, did extremely well; and praise must be handed Mr. A. H. Chilton, who was apparently responsible for the scenery which was painted most effectively by pupils of the Bombay School of Art.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

A STORMY MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A Special General Meeting of this Institute was held last week, and it proved a stormy one. Mr. Calder occupied the chair. The Chairman read the minutes of the board meetings, and some of these were challenged. It was discovered that the minutes were entered by Mr. Davar, whose position as Jt. Honorary Secretary was challenged by Mr. King, who had been elected as the Hon. Secretary at the last Annual General meeting, and whose resignation was not accepted by the Managing Committee. A long and heated discussion ensued in which Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Sorab P. Wadia, Nagindas Mehta, Bhesania, David, Juddah, Solicitor, Rustom Modi, J. M. Antia, King, H. H. Sawyer and Bharucha took part. It was proposed by Mr. Bharucha and seconded by Mr. Antia, "That the appointment of Jt. Honorary Secretary by the Managing Committee is, in the opinion of this meeting, ultra vires, and that this meeting therefore postponed sine die." On putting it to vote, thirty-four voted for and eight against the Resolution. The Chairman then tried his best to bring in the proxies, and this was much resented by the members present and so very wisely he declared the Resolution carried. The attempts of the Managing Committee to give away another sum of Rs. 2,000 to the ex-Hony Secretary, to devote Rs. 2,000 to painting, and to enlarge its power of expenditure were thus defeated.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HEDJAZ.

MINIMUM EXPENSES.

Intending pilgrims to the Hedjaz will be interested to read the following statement showing the minimum expenses of a pilgrim from the time of his arrival at the Jeddah harbour upto the time of the commencement of the return voyage. It does not, however, include the cost of food and water. Nor does it include the cost of transport from and to India.

MINIMUM EXPENSES PER PILGRIM.

	Rs. as. ps.
1. Porterage of luggage from steamer to Sambuks	0 8 0
2. Bakhshish to Quarantine people (Jaddah Islands)	0 4 0
3. Bakhshish to boatman	0 8 0
4. Sambuck hire	2 0 0
5. Porterage of luggage from Sambuck to house	0 9 0
6. House rent at Jeddah, one night	0 4 0
7. Wakil's fee at Jeddah	2 8 0
8. Camel hire to Mecca, half camel	7 0 0
9. Shughduf hire to Mecca at price of Shibri	2 0 0
10. Municipal dues on Shughduf at Jeddah	0 4 0
11. Stamps for passport at Jeddah	0 2 6
12. Wages of servant to Mecca	0 4 0
13. Bakhshish to servant	0 4 0
14. For halt at Bahra.	0 4 0
15. Bakhshish to camelman to Mecca	0 8 0
16. Mualim's fee at Mecca	12 0 0
17. Zamzamie's fee at Mecca	2 0 0
18. House rent at Mecca	10 0 0
19. Bakhshish to Harmi people at Mecca	0 4 0
20. Camel hire to Arafat and back to Mecca, half camel...	12 0 0
21. Shughduf hire to Arafat and back to Mecca, half camel	3 0 0
22. Tent hire for Arafat	2 0 0
23. House rent at Mina	1 0 0
24. Camel hire to Medina and back, half camel	16 8 0
25. Shughduf hire to Medina and back, half camel	6 0 0
26. Wages of servant to Medina ...	5 0 0
27. Charges for lighting on Medina way	5 0 0
28. Bakhshish to camelman, both ways	30 0 0
29. Bakhshish to camelman, both ways, guard duty	13 0 0
30. Muzawwir's fee at Medina ...	6 0 0
31. House rent at Medina	4 0 0
32. Keshan from Medina, half camel	2 8/ 0
33. Camel hire from Mecca to Jeddah	5 0 0
34. Shughduf hire to Jeddah	4 0 0
35. House rent at Jeddah, one night	0 4 0
36. Medical certificate at Jeddah...	2 8 8
37. Porterage of luggage from house to Sambuck	0 6 0
38. Sambuck hire to steamer	1 9 0
Total	281 9 6

An additional tax of 2 majidiyahs gold (Rs. 5-5-9) is levied on all persons who take tents to Arafat but that does not affect pilgrims who wish to spend no more than the essential minimum.

Pilgrims who may lose any luggage at the time of their disembarkation at Jeddah should apply to the authorities at the customs godowns at the earliest opportunity before the end of Safar.

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CUSTOMS DUES.

The following articles brought by pilgrims were exempt from customs dues in 1923:—

1. Rice—if not a full sack.
2. Oil, Petroleum and Sugar—if not a full tin.
3. Bread called 'Kajib', syrups and accessories in any quantity.
4. Used clothes, all used towels and five new ones for each person.
5. All perfumes for private use.
6. Flour, lentils and wheat, not more than one sack per person.
7. All ladies' ornaments, silks, etc.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
FYZABAD, Mar. 22.

The seventh session of the All-India Shia Conference was held under the presidency of Moulvi Sayed Ibnehasan Shamsul. The President attributed the present degradation of the Shias to the neglect of duty both on the part of the Ulema and laymen. He deprecated the spirit of aloofness of the Ulema. He appealed for mutual good will and trust.

A FAIR AT CHHINDAWARA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CHHINDAWARA, Mar. 22.

A Mahadeo Fair is held during Shivaratra holidays and it attracts large crowds of people from neighbouring villages. This year the number of pilgrims went up to 5,000. A band of 500 Congress Volunteers did very useful service in relieving the sufferings of illiterate pilgrims necessarily prevalent in a huge congregation like this. The high-handed and unsympathetic attitude of the local officer is greatly resented by the pilgrims.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency opened the Fancy Fete in aid of the Parsi Housing Society at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Saturday evening.

Colonel Sir Walter Leslie has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Army Headquarters and been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Colonel Twiss has been appointed Director of Military Operations and Colonel Saunders, Military Attache at Teheran, succeeds him as Director of Military Intelligence.

A Peshawar message of 22nd March says: A party of a dozen men belonging to 3/9th Jat. Regiment was ambushed near Chagnali in Waziristan on the 16th instant. Captain Thompson, Adjutant of the Regiment was killed. Two men of the same picket were killed and four wounded. The snipers carried away a Lewis gun belonging to the party.—A.P.

MYSORE PIG IRON

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FOR SAFES write to
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BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
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If you are the fortunate owner of one of these beautiful Cars we need not sing its praises to you as we are sure you must be singing its praises to all your friends.
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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1924.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN BOMBAY.

While welcoming the resolution in the local Legislative Council asking for a mixed committee "to consider the question of bringing the process of revising the land revenue assessments under closer regulation by statute and to report on the nature and form of the legislation that should be undertaken towards that end," we cannot help pointing out that the resolution as passed seems to lay undue stress on the *form* and ignores the *substance* of the general land revenue policy. Mr. Pradhan was, indeed, quite right in pointing out that in these days of "constitutional government" it would be an anomaly to have any form of public income, whether known as tax or rent, excluded from the purview of the legislature. But this is a constitutional issue on which, we imagine, there can be no doubt or difference of opinion, if those responsible for the so-called reforms genuinely intend them to be reforms. But even after establishing the constitutional right of the legislature to sanction the land revenue, like every other form of taxation, the greater issue involved in this question of policy has been specifically burked by the authors of the resolution and amendment. The rider to the resolution that no revisions be proceeded with until the committee had reported is a device to hasten the advent of legislation regulating the land revenue settlements in the Presidency, which might conceivably hamper the Government, but which would certainly spur hte committee into hurrying on their work.

It is not merely the process of revision that demands reconsideration. The axioms on which our prevailing land revenue policy is founded themselves need to be reconsidered; and such a consideration may quite probably have repercussions affecting the entire continent of India. There have been reviewed in these columns some of the latest revision settlement reports; and the general conclusions that the study of these reports establishes confirm the view that not only the process of revision, the *modus operandi*, but also the basic ideas of land revenue policy are mistaken. Thus, speaking generally, we must note that the land revenue in the Bombay Presidency offends, in the first place, against the fundamental principle of direct taxation, that the tax shall not fall upon the minimum absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the tax-payer and his dependents. The income tax is a direct tax, and the payers thereof are exempted from any taxation upto an income of Rs. 2,000 a year. But, there is no bit of land so small, no amount of produce so insignificant, but has its tax-burden, implacable and inexorable. The merest regard to distributive justice in tax adjustments would demand a rectification of this anomalous position. We are not deterred by any consideration of the consequence: the probable, nay certain, effect upon the land revenue of the Presidency, which now accounts for 5 third of our total provincial receipts. If the land revenue receipts are based upon injustice or inequity, the sooner we set about replacing them, the better. If the expenses of the Presidency cannot be cut down and brought within the means of these reduced resources, other forms of taxation would have to be considered, or a demand would have to be made to the Government of India to relinquish that portion of the direct tax on industrial and commercial incomes, collected within this province for the benefit of an extravagant and uncontrolled central government, which would indemnify the province for the sacrifice demanded by considerations of justice and equity to the largest section of the people of the country. In reconsidering the basis of the land revenue, we would not, we have declared, be deterred by the fear of consequences entailed upon us by a regard to justice. But that does not imply that the land revenue itself, revised and modified to be more in accordance with humane, civilised and social requirements, would not admit of any return to the community. The first settlers of the land revenue in India, at least in the British era, had definitely before them the problem of the "landless man." Did they start about regrouping and redistributing land, so as to enable it the more easily to bear the burden of taxation, and yet permit of the most economic cultivation? For fear of bringing on their hands this grave question of unemployment, the early authors of our land revenue policy, constrained no doubt in part by a regard for the customs and sentiments of the people, allowed land to be so dismembered as to make the average holding utterly incapable of supporting the burden laid upon it, in justice or equity, as we understand the terms in Public Finance. The criteria subsequently adopted to test the ability of the land to bear the charge laid upon it, such as sale value of the land or its rental value, or such as the level of general agricultural prices,—are all not only misleading, but suffer from the initial sin of ignoring the demands of distributive justice and economic ability in apportioning the burdens on land. The result has only been a gradual impoverishment of the country and the condemnation of its people to work in inefficient and uneconomical manner, on the one considerable form of employment open to them. That those overburdened people still go on demanding land at any price is the acme of tragedy perpetrated by a short-sighted policy from the beginning. The drowning man would clutch at a straw: and the occupationless country man will demand land, knowing all the while that it has no promise for him, that it is overburdened with unsupportable encumbrances in favour of the State and the moneylender. For what else is he to do? The committee referred to in the above-mentioned resolution cannot,—will not,—consider this root question. But we hold that the solution of the land question in India will not be advanced an iota until the problem of unemployment, occasioned by a probable redistribution of the soil, is tackled at the same time. In other words, the reconsideration of the land revenue system is inextricably connected with the reconsideration of India's economic position, and the demand for a greater quicker and more intense industrialisation of the country, to take off the surplus population from the soil, to afford it alternative employment, and to bring about a more equal balance of our productive forces.

If the redistributed land, based on some definite idea of creating and maintaining suitable economic holding free from unnecessary or unjust encumbrances, yields any revenue to the community,—and we doubt not that some yield to the State will still accrue, probably a greater absolute yield than is the case now,—that revenue will be more than used up for the immediate demands upon the property. The analogy of an encumbered estate placed in the hands of a competent, efficient and conscientious trustee, will apply irresistibly in this instance. The redistributed land, freed from the incubus of unprofitable cultivation on fragmentary holdings, will give a surplus, which, if the present low standard of living in this country is maintained for a few years longer, would serve to pay off such of the debts due to the money-lender as would be capable of reasonable proof and just allowance. The land to-day yields nothing by way of a surplus, after the urgent demands of a too exacting State (as typified in its methods of land revenue recovery), are satisfied in a normally good season. The load of debt thus sets on accumulating regularly and relentlessly till the lot of the cultivator,—the only primary producer in this country,—is anything but enviable. If the revision of the spirit, and not merely the process of resettlement is considered, we have no doubt but that the produce from our land might yet be large enough to create its own sinking fund and amortisement charges for the support and liquidation of the debts charged upon the land. But, as we observed in the beginning, this object would not be attained by the committee as designed by the legislature; and in the circumstances, it becomes a matter of relative indifference whether in the interval any more revisions take place or not.

INDIANISATION AND THE PORT TRUST.

The Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay have after all decided in favour of appointing an Englishman as Chief Accountant in preference to an Indian of proved merit. The resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Sethna in the Council of State and accepted by the Government was explicit with regard to the Indianisation of the Port Trusts. And yet the Bombay Port Trustees have flouted this resolution. Out of several candidates two were ultimately selected one of them being Mr. Brent-Smith who is described in the Incorporated Accountants' Annual as a clerk to Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Chartered Accountants and Auditors of Calcutta, while the other candidate was Mr. Tambe, Deputy Accountant of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Mr. Brent-Smith is but an Associate Incorporated Accountant while Mr. Tambe is a Fellow of the Incorporated Accountants Society and it is well-known that Associates are not allowed even to sign balance sheets. What the Port Trust requires in its Chief Accountant is not mere clerical qualifications but originality, initiative and specially a training and experience in the organisation and accounts of big corporations. All this Mr. Tambe has. There cannot be the least justification for either the Government or any semi-public body going outside Indians in the matter of appointment of accountants as it is but a truism to say that Indians have made their mark specially in the field of finance, accountancy and banking. The whole of the complicated mechanism of war-time accounts was managed and administered very ably by Sir B. N. Mitra during the war and afterwards. The Finance Department, both civil and military, of the Government of India is administered by a host of Indians who could fill with honour any posts of accountancy in any part of the world. Notwithstanding this the Bombay Port Trust has recommended for sanction of the Government the appointment of an Englishman even when they had a Indian of such sterling merits and qualifications as Mr. Tambe. The resolution was carried, we are informed, by a majority of 9 to 8, all the six being Indians. Two Indian Port trustees are unfortunately out of Bombay otherwise the voting would have been 9 to 8 but, we understand, the two Port trustees have sent in strong minutes of protest against having an Englishman as Chief Accountant. Thus there is a majority of only one for the selection of Mr. Brent-Smith and surely the Government of Bombay cannot on this bare majority of one endorse the recommendation of the Port Trust and do a grave injustice to an Indian by appointing an Englishman whose qualifications are decidedly lower. The question will come up before Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and we must veto the unjust and unfair recommendation of the Port Trust and appoint an Indian to this post. If any one wants to see the gulf between promises and practice here is an instance in point. All these European trustees express themselves theoretically in favour of appointing suitable Indians to high posts and yet when the time for translating this principle into action comes they repudiate it and appoint an Englishman. The only remedy lies in completely Indianising the Boards of these Port Trusts and other semi-public organisations.

Notes of the Day.

The Nationalist Party.

Scrutinising from the "communal standpoint" the vote of the Legislative Assembly by which the Finance Bill was rejected on Monday last, the "Pioneer" seeks to make out that the opposition to the Bill came in the main from the Hindus. It says the roll of the elected members of the Assembly consists of 58 Hindus, 30 Mahomedans, 9 Europeans, 3 Sikhs, 3 Burmans and 1 Parsi. Of these elected members 11 Hindus, 9 Mahomedans, 1 European and 2 Burmans were either absent or abstained from voting, while 45 Hindus, 12 Mahomedans, 2 Sikhs and 1 Burman composed the total of 60 members who voted for the rejection of the Bill. The 21 elected members who voted with the Government included 8 Europeans, 9 Mahomedans 2 Hindus, 1 Parsi and 1 Sikh. From these figures, the journal says, "it is clear that the Swarajist or Nationalist Party is strongly supported by the Hindu vote." But is there anything surprising in this fact? The Hindus possess the largest number of votes of all communal groups in the Assembly, and it is but natural that they should preponderate in the Nationalist Party. But the votes given by the Mahomedan, Sikh and Burman groups in support of the Party were not insignificant proportionately to their respective strength in the Assembly. No particular significance need be attached to the single Parsi elected member voting on the side of Government, for every one knows to what extent this particular councillor represent his community. Since the Allahabad journal is interested in the "communal standpoint" it may with profit scrutinise also the list of the supporters of the Nationalist Party in passing the resolution asking for the repeal of Regulation III of 1818. Our contemporary will find that of the 63 members who supported the resolution, 50 were Hindus, 10 Mahomedans, 1 Burman and 1 Sikh, whereas the 44 members who opposed the resolution were composed of 28 Europeans (officials and non-officials), 5 Hindus, 6 Mahomedans, 3 Parsis and 2 Sikhs. Do not these figures show that the Nationalist Party has the sympathy of the bulk of the Mahomedan, Sikh and Burman members? As for the 3 Parsis who voted with the officials, two of them are nominated members and the one elected is a pronounced "jobukoo mite". The misrepresentation of the Nationalist Party will deceive only those who take but a surface view of things.

Government of India's Defeat.

The Assembly has followed up its demand for the release of the detenus under Regulation III of 1818 by a demand for the repeal of the Regulation itself as well as other repressive laws. The demand was, of course, resisted strongly by the spokesmen of Government, but as on the previous occasion Government have sustained a signal defeat. The Home Member, as usual, came out with an array of irrelevant arguments and undignified personal taunts at the Swarajist members, but he could not make any reply to the charges of bad faith with the public and restriction of the liberty of the subject by executive fiat which resort to this Regulation implied. Sir Malcolm Hailey could find refuge only in the recent discovery of bombs and such other evidences of anarchist conspiracy. But he did not, because he could not, say that the detenus under the Regulation had anything to do with the conspiracies unearthed by the police after the deportations.

The Issue.

Sir Malcolm also indulged in the taunt that the motion for the release of the deportees would be "highly popular with that section which had clearly decided to associate itself with mass movement, but which Government called by a more sinister term." Like a true Bourbon Sir Malcolm is evidently incapable of learning the lessons of history. He does not realise that if you suppress the political aspiration of a people by lawless law, you do not kill the aspirations but only succeed in driving the disaffection underground and cause the sore to fester more and more. However, it is no use arguing with those who, having eyes will not see and having minds will not reflect. But, the public want to know, if, now that the Assembly has reiterated its demand for the repeal of the Regulation, the Government of India are going to accede to it or will continue their career of defiance of the elected representatives of the people. The issue is now a clear-cut one: it is whether the will of the bureaucracy or that of the democracy is to prevail in this country. So far as the people are concerned they have already made their resolve. It is for the bureaucracy to make up its mind. So long, the world has been given to understand that the bureaucracy does not wish to stand in the way of the progress of the people of this country. But this profession has been again and again falsified by the practices of the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy must now choose between ruling openly with the sanction of force and retiring gracefully from the field and letting the people have their legitimate share in the administration of their own affairs.

Mr. Horniman and Parsis.

Mr. P. S. Khambatta writes:—"Sir,—As a member of the Parsi community I wish to draw the attention of the general public of this city to a misunderstanding that has been created about the Parsi community by the conduct of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, an elected Parsi member of the Bombay Legislative Council, regarding Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution in the same Council recommending Government to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman, the ex-Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", to return to India. Sir, I hasten to assure you, your readers and the general public, before it is too late, that though Dr. Dadachanji was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by an overwhelming majority of Parsi voters his conduct in voting against the resolution does not represent the true feeling and opinion of his Parsi voters, nor of the Parsi community who are quite alive to the sense of injustice done to Mr. Horniman by the Government of Bombay. In fact the Parsi voters of Dr. Dadachanji and the community are intensely anxious to see Mr. Horniman back in Bombay and serve the country once again. Every right-minded, honest and intelligent Parsi is both surprised and grieved at the conduct of Dr. Dadachanji, and solemnly assures the Indian public that they are at one with the *Honourable Thirty-seven* who voted for Mr. Horniman's return, in the Bombay Council."

Retrenchment in Excise Department.

A correspondent writes:—"So the new Legislative Council has laid its axe on the budget—on the expenditure under Excise. Government have so far not made it clear in what way the heavy retrenchments proposed by the Council are to be worked out. But dame rumour is busy. It is stated that out of the present two Deputy Commissioners, one goes under. Only one post if Deputy Commissioner is to be left. Nothing is heard of that appointment which was hitherto designated as the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise. This post carries a maximum salary of Rs. 3,750 and probably another Rs. 3,000 are accounted for by the establishment. Travelling allowance and other office expenses may reach another Rs. 1,000. Thus, in all, this white elephant costs us near upon Rs. 1,00,000 per year. It is worthwhile inquiring whether this post is capable of reduction. Now that the control of the Salt Department and of the continental Customs has devolved upon the Central Board of Revenue under the Government of India, the duties of the Commissioner have been lightened considerably. He remains now as the Head chiefly of the Excise Department. If the rumour that has been set afloat is true, the Excise Department is under a Minister, a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner. What different work will be allotted to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner is not easy to imagine. One Deputy Commissioner would be the monarch of all he surveys in the Presidency in the Excise; the Commissioner would be another and the Minister would be a third. This arrangement is not compatible with common sense. In the recent de-amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments introduced from 1st March, only two Deputy Commissioners were left. Now it is understood that the number of posts would be reduced to one. The amount of confusion created by these decisions following fast one upon another cannot, at any rate, tend to administrative efficiency. A moment's thought would convince the Minister that the scrapping of the Commissioner's appointment and office would mean a saving of a lakh of rupees, which is nearly the figure proposed by the Legislative Council. With two Deputy Commissioners of the provincial service, the Minister would be able to run the Department quite unhampered and with greater efficiency for reasons which it is not necessary to set forth in detail here."

More Superfluous Posts.

The correspondent proceeds:—"With the work considerably reduced, it seems quite superfluous to retain the post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, whose present pay and allowances aggregate to a total of Rs. 10,000 per annum. At no time that post has enjoyed a great reputation. With not much to do in the Department of Salt, it will be a sinecure post. There is the Retrenchment Report of Mr. Maxwell, who had studied the question. We have it on good authority that he had proposed great reductions in the District Executive Staff. That large army of highly paid Excise officers is certainly capable of reduction. A few posts of Superintendents may be conveniently reduced also. In this officer-ridden country, one frequently stumbles upon the Excise officer in the most distant corners of the mofussil. The pruning knife can be easily applied to the Commissioner and his office. Two Deputy Commissioners would have to remain until at least order is evolved out of the chaos that has ensued in the Excise Department owing to the separation of Salt and Excise only a week ago. When the Department has reached a settled state, it will be time next year to consider whether it is desirable, if possible, to reduce the Deputy Commissioners' posts further. As an alternative, the post of Personal Assistant, a few posts of Superintendents and a number of posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be scrapped. The Superintendents' and Inspectors' charges may be enlarged. What the Council demands is the saving of a certain sum. The Minister should give a deaf ear to vested interests. Officers in Bombay will try to convince the Minister of their own indispensability. But the administration is connected mostly with the districts and inarticulate masses. The shrewdness of the Minister will no doubt enable him to assess at their proper value the clamourings of those by whom he is surrounded in Bombay."

A Conundrum.

A correspondent writes:—"Sir,—For the past several weeks I have been vexing my brains to find a solution of the conundrum which your two local evening contemporaries are daily thrusting at the heads of their readers, among whom, unfortunately, I happen to be one. The conundrum is this: "The Evening News of India" bears the following prominent legend daily on its title page, "The net sales exceed the combined sales of any other two English evening papers published in the Bombay Presidency." On the other hand, "The Indian Daily Mail" also proclaims to the world every evening that not only is it "the only newspaper in Western India with a certified circulation," but also that "the circulation of 'The Indian Daily Mail' is larger than that of any other evening newspaper published in the Bombay Presidency." I have cudgelled my brains to reconcile with each other these two public statements of two veracious and responsible journals and to see the truth behind them, but I have been obliged to give up the attempt at last since my mental faculties threatened to take wings and fly away. When the "News" says that its circulation is larger than the combined sales of any other two English evening papers, the "Mail," being an English evening paper published in the Presidency, must be understood to be included among the "any other two" papers mentioned by the "News." So, if the "News" tells the truth, pure and undefiled, its circulation must be larger than that of the "Mail." But the "Mail" also makes the claim that its circulation is larger than that of "any other evening newspaper published in the Presidency"—a description which must apply to the "News" also. Now, can these mutually contradictory claims be both true? If both can't be true, which of the two is true? Is it fair, on the part of these two "high class" and responsible journals to play with the public and with Truth in this reckless fashion? Is it not time that both of them let the public see the truth regarding their boasted circulations?"

STARTLING NEWS.

NAKED TRUTH ABOUT CLASS AREAS BILL.

AIMED AT EXPULSION OF INDIANS.

LET INDIA MAKE A BOLD STAND.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, March 23.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The following cablegram has been received from Capetown signed by Mr. Pather, General Secretary, South African Indian Congress:—

"South African Indian community submits notwithstanding strongest protests Union Government determined carrying through Class Areas Bill violating pledges given. Bill indefensible. Foreigners, also Euro-Africans, Malays, and Natives being exempted. Bill will apply only to India. Euro-Africans Malays and Natives assembled in thousands Capetown assured Mrs. Sarojini Naidu of support to Indians in opposition to Bill. Indians will never submit segregation. Inform India. Please take such action as you think best. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has made deep impression and won many hearts. Mrs. Naidu deferred leaving South Africa until 30th April owing great demand on her in interest of the cause." This is startling news, almost too bad even for South Africa, to be believed. I have already endeavoured to show why the Cape was to be excluded from the operation of the measure. If the information cabled by Reuter as to the exclusion of the Cape is correct, there is something wrong in the foregoing cable, or the information contained in it is applicable to the other three Provinces only, namely, Orangia, Transvaal and Natal. The position then will be that, so far as the Cape is concerned the Cape Indians will still remain exempted from the operation of the measure, whereas in the other Provinces the measure will apply only to Indians. There is no dimculty about understanding the exemptions, because the idea of segregation of Natives and Malays in the extreme sense is new. Every European household has natives of South Africa as domestic servants. Malays, as I have shown in a previous communication, are a negligible quantity except in the Cape. We have, therefore, the naked truth before us that the Bill in question is aimed merely at Indians and that it connotes not only segregation but indirect expulsion. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's visit to South Africa and her inspiring presence there will undoubtedly steel the hearts of the Indian settlers for further effort. Her presence is also bringing Europeans and Indians on the same platform. Let India, however, not be lulled into a sense of false security, because of the commanding presence of Mrs. Naidu in the midst of the sorely tried Indian settlers. After all, the cultured Europeans of South Africa are gentlemen, and I have little doubt that Mrs. Naidu is receiving all the attention that is due to her for her many and matchless gifts, but the South African Europeans have also a fixed and determined anti-Indian policy. General Smuts is a finished diplomat. On due occasion he can speak honeyed words, but he knows his mind, and let there be no mistake that unless India can make an effort adequate to the situation, the Bill will be carried through the Union Parliament in spite of Mrs. Naidu's resourcefulness.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

UNDERGROUND RY. MEN TO JOIN BUSMEN?

COURT OF ENQUIRY OPENS.

LONDON, March 22.

The Strike Committee of the Transport Workers' Union sat throughout the night. It was reported in the morning that the stoppage of buses and tramways was complete. This was evident from the streets where an occasional pirate bus was seen despite the close picketing of pirate garages. The suggestion that tramways should endeavour to run a non-Unionist skelaton service was encountered by a threat of the Electrical Trades Union men who threaten to cut off power which will also extinguish lights. London tubes were unusually crowded with City workers in the morning. Char a bancs were also uitlised, but it is understood that underground railwaymen are anxious to join busmen in sympathetic action on behalf of tramwaymen. The Court of Enquiry was opened in law Courts, this morning.—Reuter

ALLEGATIONS AND COUNTER-ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, March 22.

A strike involving 21,000 busmen and 17,000 tramwaymen originated in the Transport Workers' Union's demand to increase London tramwaymen's wages by 8 shillings a week. Busmen's action is purely sympathetic. Tramwaymen claim to be put on a level with busmen in the matter of wages and tramway employers who include the London County Council and other municipalities and tramway undertakings of the metropolitan area plead that the state of tramways' finances which have been unsatisfactory for years forbids an increase of wages. The Transport Workers' Union previously refused arbitration, and only agreed to be represented on the Court of Enquiry on condition that it would not be bound by the Court's decision. The Union declares that employers in the past resisted arbitration and refused to accept the findings of the Court of Enquiry of 1921. The present claim, which is said to be minimum, will cost £3,53,000 a year. The employers allege that the Union has broken the National Wages Agreement by not giving three months' notice to terminate the existing arrangements.

The point emphasised to-day by all tramway employers' representatives before the Court of Enquiry was that the growing increase in deficiencies in the carrying on of undertakings was due to greater competition of bus. The London County Council estimated a deficit at £2,06,000 for the next year and under the present circumstances this would have to be made up from the rates.—Reuter.

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ATTACK ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

MAJOR-GENERAL LIAM TOBIN DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, March 22.

A second British soldier was wounded and has succumbed. The War Office announces one officer was seriously wounded, seven men dangerously wounded, six seriously wounded and three slightly wounded. Five civilians, of whom two were women, were wounded.

Major-General Liam Tobin has written to Dublin papers disclaiming responsibility for the "cowardly act."—Reuter.

LONDON PERTURBED.

OXFORD, March 22.

Reports from Queenstown state that the soldiers of the Free State in motor cars were sweeping the countryside last night in an endeavour to capture the raiders. The news of this dastardly and unprovoked attack on British soldiers has created a painful impression in London. It is realised, however, that it was the act of men belonging to that lawless section which still strives to make difficulties for the Free State Government.

DESTROYER FIRED ON.

It appears that the British destroyer "Scythe" moored in the harbour was also fired upon but without effect. The "Scythe" did not return fire. She, however, challenged all ships passing Queenstown during the night.

After the outrage a British officer with an escort of two men, went ashore from Spike Island and ordered all British soldiers on leave to return to the Island.—B. O. W.

MR. MACDONALD'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. MacDonald, in his reply to President Cosgrave's telegram, sympathises with the latter on the outrage against peace and order in the Free State.

Several of those wounded at Queenstown had theis limbs amputated.—Reuter.

OFFER OF REWARD OF £ 10,000 FOR CAPTURE.

LONDON, March 22.

The Free State Government is offering a reward of £10,000 for the capture of the men concerned in the outrage.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL AND ASSEMBLY.

THE *DE FACTO* LEADER.

SWARAJISTS' CREDITABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 23.

The Delhi session of the Assembly is now practically over and the members are hurrying back to their homes. The present session has aroused a considerable interest for several reasons. It was the first time, that permission was given to Congressmen to contest elections and because of some real electoral contests made the Assembly represents popular mind better than the last one did. Moreover, it was the first session wherein were to appear a group of Congressmen banding themselves into a party which had routed the Liberals at the polls. Lastly, it was the session which was to witness the experiment in the Swarajist programme, an experiment which was to throw light on its character and effects Public had seen essays in constitutional cooperation and undiluted non-cooperation and watched the Councils shunned by the Congress and Congressmen trying to ignore the Councils. Here was a novel method. Here were the Swarajists trying to build a bridge between the Councils and the Congress carrying mass energy to what they think is a citadel of bureaucracy itself. Here was political effort which in one of its aspects was rigid constitutional opposition and in another an effort to make that an aim which was only the effect in original Non-Cooperation programme, namely, the destruction of the bureaucratic legislatures. Surely, the present session would show if not concrete achievement at least a tendency.

PERSONALITIES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Judged by personalities alone it promised to be big affair. Apart from the old warriers like Pandit Malaviya or Mr. Jinnah who had disappeared from the field for some time, there appeared for the first time Khaddar-clad politicians, many of whom had taken active part in the mass movement of two years ago and had incurred considerable sacrifices in the struggle, many having suffered rigours of imprisonment, headed by another grey-haired Pandit whose dignified figure scarcely revealed his sacrifices. But with such meagre following what will Pandit accomplish? Will they succeed by turning themselves into constitutionalists pure and simple, or will they fail in their ambitious programme and retire from the Assembly? Politics of course does not take such clear-cut logical course. To begin with a working coalition between the Swarajists and the Independents was formed which presented unanimous demand that could not be objected to by the country and which constituted the minimum of national demand being good *modus vivendi* between the Swarajists and the Liberal proposals and was carried by a large majority. Then followed a brief state of suspense wherein the members waited for Lord Olivier's statement on whose appearance they were disappointed or satisfied according to temperamental inclination. But both sides lay quiet since it was known that the final and real impact was to come on the Budget. Then followed the inevitable dissension in the Nationalist ranks threatening awhile its solidarity. Yet to its credit it must be said that the Nationalist *bloc* presented a united front on first Monday when four demands of grants were successively rejected.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

The next day, there was a sudden change of tactics which bitterly disappointed the Swarajist rank and file and evoked a considerable criticism outside. But the problem before Pandit Motilal was not simple. Should the strength accruing from the Nationalist solidarity be dissipated and the party allowed to suffer disintegration by straining the Party loyalty of the Independents, or should there be wise reserve in handling the situation so that the key might not slip from the hands that hold it? No doubt technically the Swarajist leader could have compelled the Independents to abide by their pledge or revolt from the Party, but in circumstances it would not have been wise to destroy the Nationalist *bloc* in light-hearted or vain glorious fashion. It was tact rather than tactics that was required but as it turned out Tuesday's withdrawal was also excellent tactics since it strengthened the Party and made the coalition coalesce more. More, it paved the way for Tuesday's performance which was no mean achievement. This, like the success of the rest of the session from the Nationalist standpoint was the personal triumph of Pandit Motilal. When one comes to think of it, it is really remarkable how with his small following of forty-five he has been able to dominate the Assembly and carry the Swarijist policy to the point he has done. Mr. Abul Kassim, nominated member, regretfully admitted that Pandit Motilal was *de facto* leader of the House and the country, while one Anglo-Indian paper mourns every morning about political harikari performed by the Liberals and the Independents in surrendering to Pandit Motilal's leadership and another laments about Pundit's tyranny with his majority. But this constant irritation with Pundit only proves how skilfully he has steered his course and how artfully he manages the House. The officials Benches seem to me to be intrigued by Pundit Motilal's orations always interested in speaker's manner and material now puzzled then admiring even against its will. His personality has swayed the House and carried it to a climax. For climax it has reached. With his party and odd followers and the Independents he has won over. Pandit Motilal has made the Assembly reject four grants and throw out the Finance Bill let alone minor victories.

THE SWARAJIST POLICY.

The Swarajist policy has reached its final point in the very first sessions of the Assembly which all circumstances considered is a creditable achievement. A word of praise is due also to the Independents who have been not only loyal to their Party but have been patriotic. Two Liberals from Madras and a dozen Independents have for once disappointed the Official Benches which had been hoping for a split and is annoyed to discover the remarkable unanimity of opinion and action on the non-official side. To one who had seen the last Assembly there seems an enormous improvement not only in leadership but in discipline and organisation. Not by any means, they are quite what one would desire them to be. No doubt, there have been mistakes in choosing lines of action and inconsistencies in following them. Even the technique of obstruction is far from perfected as it ought to be. But though the Swarajists have done nothing that could capture the imagination of mankind, nor indeed did they mean to achieve the impossible judged by their numbers and character of the present Assembly, they have done remarkably well and passed unscathed through the ordeal. However much the Liberal Press of England may scream, the Government dare no longer exploit the Assembly and in all vital matters will have to administer without its moral support. For, Pandit Motilal Nehru has come into the Assembly.

ANOTHER SHAHIDI JATHA.

ARRIVES JAITO APRIL FIRST WEEK.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN AMRITSAR.

(From our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 23.

A new Shahidi Jatha of 500 left for Jaito. Lalaji, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Santanam, Messrs. Phookum, Deap Narayan Singh and others were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Jatha reaches Jaito in the first week of April. Amritsar was en *fete* and all communities joined in the demonstration. The *Sevadars* of the first Jatha which was fired at have returned to Amritsar to-day. Though made to undergo great sufferings they are still in high spirits. Mahatmaji has asked to be kept informed of the developments.

NABHA ADMINISTRATOR.

MEETS WITH SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

News has reached here from both official and un-official sources that Mr. Wilson Johnston, Administrator of Nabha State, has met with a serious motor accident near Ludhiana and is being brought to Ludhiana by a special train. He has broken his collar bone and breast bone and has also suffered internal injuries. The place and time of the accident is not yet known. His condition is causing anxiety.

SWARAJISTS' EXHILERATING TIME.

THE "OBSERVER'S" HEADACHE.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Commenting on the political situation in India "The Observer" says:—The Swaraj Party has been giving itself giddy and exhilerating time. But probably it has given headache to all who understand the pathway to self-government and hope to see India making progress in it. The Extreme Party has for the time being placed dyarchy on the shelf. They are very much deceived if they think that such crisis will precipitate wider concessions. The instalment of democracy conferred upon India was given in the faith that it would be used with responsibility. But if thereby we have only laid bare irresponsibility, we shall certainly not increase the powers committed with it. That would argue levity almost as lyrical as that of the Swarajists' own.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, March 22.

Teheran.—A very large anti-Republican crowd to-day forced its way through the police cordon into the Mejliss grounds where speeches were delivered, declaring that Deputies had no authority to change the Constitution and that the matter must be referred to the country. An hour and a half later, the Military arrived and the crowd dispersed after throwing stones. The Prime Minister also arrived on the scene as the crowd was being dispersed. Some arrests were made including those of Khatesi Zadeh and other ringleaders who are confined in a police station. The military now patrol the locality.

It is rumoured that a proposition is being made by some Deputies that the question of Republic should be shelved at present and that after the deposition of the Shah, Sardar Sepah must be appointed Regent.—Reuter.

NO SALAAM CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

TEHERAN.—The Crown Prince has moved from the Palace to his residense outside the town and important salaam which has always been held by the Shah or the regent on the occasion of the Persian New Year was not held to-day. Receptions for the Diplomatic Corps and others was held instead at the ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Prime Minister who also reviewed the troops.—Reuter.

THE GREAT REJECTION.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

"NO POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT POLITICAL RIGHTS."

THE DELHI MARIONETTES.

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT A FALSE BEGINNING.

PT. MOTILAL'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following is the full text of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in the Legislative Assembly in support of the rejection of the Finance Bill:—

Sir,—I had no intention to take part in this debate, as I did not feel well and strong enough to do so. But the speech with which the Hon. the Home Member has just treated the House has inspired in me the strength which woud otherwise be wanting. The Hon. the Home Member has on more occasions than one, during my brief experience of this House, by his special polemics shown himself to be a past master in the art which is usually practised by the whole of the Government of India. That art is the art of "divide and rule." We have seen on many occasions that the great argument which he has against any proposition which is advanced by this section of the House is to point out to those who he fears will follow us into the lobby and vote in favour of that proposition, the grave danger which they stand if they do so. He is never remiss in pointing out to the non-Swarajists the dangers of their associating themselves with the Swarajists, to those who are not in the Nationalist Party the very grave and serious dangers of their joining or voting with the Nationalist Party; and to-day, Sir, we have witnessed an exhibition of that art almost to perfection. My Honourable friend has told those who are not for a wrecking policy to beware how they cast in their lot with those who openly and professedly before they came into this Assembly, were wreckers whose object was to make the Government impossible. He has reminded those who were very anxious and keen about seeing the Report of the Tariff Committee, that if they in any way lent their support to this party—he did not call it a party of revolution, but he said enough to indentify this party with a party of revolution—if they indentified themselves with this party they would have no chance to see the report of the Tariff Committee put into operation there would be no taxation, the Government would come to a standstill, there would be no meeting of this Assembly and no discussion of the Tariff Committee's Report. I need not go further into the various means which were adopted by my Honourable Friend. I am here now to make as simple and as plain a statement as my Honourable friend has made on behalf of Government.

Sir, the position to-day, is exactly the same as it was on the day when this session opened. My Honourable friend has refrained from criticising the Swarajist manifesto. I consider it to be one of the greatest honours that was reserved for me in my life to be the author of the manifesto—he has reserved his remarks thinking that thereby he was sparing me. Today he referred to it only to say that enough has been said about it in the House of Lords. I repeat that that manifesto is a document of which I shall ever be proud. It is a document which clearly and unequivocally states the case of the Swarajists on which they sought election to this Assembly and the Provincial Councils. They adhere to that as their case to-day as Swarajists. I took pains to point out on previous occasions as to how it was that I, a sworn Swarajist, a confirmed Swarajist, was using the instruments and the means that lay at my disposal in this Assembly to push forward the national demand and to see what response that demand elicited from the authorities before whom it was pressed. I said in terms which cannot admit of any doubt that we had come into this Assembly, Non-Co-operators as we were, to offer you our co-operation, but on our own terms. Those terms were not dictated by a spirit of hostility to the Government but were considered in consultation with other friends who were not Swarajists. Those terms were put before the whole country and opinions were invited. All schools of thought, all shades of opinion concurred that we could not in the interests of our country put the national demand lower than what we had put it. Having satisfied ourselves as to the nature of the demand and the acceptance it had found in the whole country, we put it forward not on behalf of the Swarajists alone, not on behalf of any particular section but as I submitted when I was moving my amendment to the motion of my Honourable friend Mr. Rangachariar, we put it forward on behalf of the country. I scrupulously and studiously kept back all ideas and all policies which are attributed to Swarajists as well as those though not attributed to them are really theirs. I said that I was for the moment sinking my identity as a Swarajist, not because I had ceased to be a Swarajist, but because I had adopted certain principles which were common to me and other sections of nationalists. We adopted those principles in order to see whether there had been that change of heart in the Government which we had been looking for during the last four years. A minimum demand, a very reasonable demand was accordingly put forward. It was carried by an overwhelming majority of this House, supported not merely by Swarajists, not merely by members of the Nationalist Party, but also by independent members who did not belong to any party. That clearly shows that so far as this country is concerned it was taken to be a real and national demand and not simply an extravagant demand made only with the object of provoking a negative reply and then assuming an attitude of hostility to the Government. Now what followed. After that demand was put through in this House, there was a speech by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords. That speech I have already submitted, was conceived in a very good spirit, but when we came to look for the substance we found that it promised nothing. It gave nothing except hopes for the future and pious wishes for our advancement. When I had the honour of addressing this House after that speech was received in this country I made it clear that however high the purpose of the Indian Government or that of the British Cabinet may be we had long since ceased to be satisfied with high purposes and mere declarations of high purposes. What we wanted was action, something done along with the declaration of high policy. We have been waiting for that. We suggested various things. Nothing has been done.

PUTTING GRIEVANCES BEFORE SUPPLIES.

Then, Sir, what did we do This budget came up. We made up our mind to throw it out, not as my Honourable friend the Home Member has put it, in pursuance of the policy of the Swarajists—I made that perfectly clear—but because, apart from being one of the methods which was in the minds of the Swarajists, it was also a well-known constitutional method of putting grievances before supplies. This method being accepted by the party was put into operation. Now, on the first day we threw out all the grants that came up on that day. That was on Monday last. Then we met and we came to the conclusion that it was after all a farce first going into one lobby and then into another, spending the whole day in that way and with what object? The upshot would have been that as soon as we had done going into and coming out of lobbies an order would come stating that His Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to restore all the grants we had refused. I made it quite clear that we were not really refusing supplies, because it was not in our power to do so. We were simply doing all that we could do, that is to say, we were refusing to be any parties to the supplies which the Government of India wanted in order to run the Government of the country without consultation with us and without our having the slightest power to control the Executive. That was the idea. We made it clear. In coming to the conclusion we did, I am pleased to say that we were influenced also by the position of the Labour Government and by various other considerations. We thought that we had on the first day established the principle. My friend the Home Member says he has not been able to understand what that principle was. I thought I would be accused of citing matters of elementary learning when I cited certain extracts from well known books. In fact, my friend the Honourable Mr. Chatterjee said that he knew those books 30 years ago, thereby implying that I was simply wasting the time of the Council in citing authorities of that character which were

(Continued on page 9.)

BARODA STATE CONGRESS.

MR. KANTAVALA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Matubhai Kantavala, President of the 4th Sessions of the Baroda State Congress held at Patan on the 23rd instant, in the course of his Gujarati address said:—

Fortunately for us, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has since the beginning of his career tried his level best to make us fit to take our share in the administration. Not only has he chosen to limit his own powers by the establishment of an independent High Court, but he has also tried to protect the rights of his subjects and employees by setting up a Departmental Tribunal of Appeal. The Legislative Council and local bodies have been giving us political education. But there are other things, for which our brethren under British Rule will have to wait for years; they are Free Compulsory Education, Separation of the Executive and Judicial Functions; and a library in every village throughout the State. In short, whatever activities for the good of the people that any Government run on democratic lines can introduce have been tackled by His Highness during the last forty years. In fact, there are only two most distinguished personalities in modern India: Mahatma Gandhi and Shriman Sayaji Rao.

While givnig a common reply to the addresses presented to him after his return from England, His Highness said:—

"You referred to my past achievements. I should only say that they were merely indications, along which progress in any community ought to proceed. They are the lines on which intelligent and cultured leaders ought to proceed with steady efforts. I know your wishes and aspirations. It is the sole endeavour of my life to see that my subjects advance on the right lines, and I shall always see that your reasonable aspirations are satisfied. Our progress will be slow, if we have not cultivated the virtue of fearlessness and courage of convictions. It is the duty of the citizens to bring the true state of facts before the ruler and request for reforms and changes in Government."

The statement is highly significant as it comes from the foremost Indian Ruler and Statesman of the present day.

EAST AND WEST.

The ideals of the East and of the West are quite different. All our social and political institutions have been based on religion; whereas those in the West are mostly utilitarian. Mahatma Gandhi has therefore rightly insisted upon the fact that all political activities should be founded on truth. Mere majorities and ballot boxes cannot properly decide larger issues. Even in the West, men like Carlyle have pointed this out. Whatever the form of Government, whoever wields political power, the system is bound to fail, if it has no religious sanction behind it.

In ancient India, Kings always took care to ascertain the public opinion and to act up to it. And the legislative power was never in their hands; they were practically executive officers. In modern times, we are all for giving public opinion its due weight. From my personal experience, I can relate instances where His Highness took special care not only to ascertain public opinion, but to satisfy it. His Highness' help to the poor Kaliparaj people of Naosari is too well-known to need any mention.

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

While a ruler can thus ascertain the wishes of his subjects, all modern political views favour the establishment of a Legislature. The local Council has done good work; but we now see traces of decay; and before it becomes an object of ridicule, we must amend the constitution. In my humble opinion, the Legislative Council should be reconstituted thus: every district should return one member; officials must be present to explain, but should have no votes; the Council to elect its own President; five members to be nominated by Government to represent special interests; any resolution passed by a two-third's majority should be binding on the Government; the Council should not be competant to deal with any matter pertaining to the relations with the British Government or His Highness' private affairs; excepting these matters, the whole Budget should be subject to the vote of the House; and members to be at liberty to ask any question or supplementary question, and to bring forward any Bill or Resolution. I have said that the officials should not have the right to vote; the reasons being that I also hold that there should be no elected member on the Executive Council. Even in England, the Ministers are not elected; and in our State, we have no party system. I am aware that this Congress has resolved twice that 50 per cent of members of the Executive Coucil should be non-officials. If public life is to be noble and sincere and selfless, it is desirable that its best men should not be tempted with offers of power and pelf. The members of the Executive Council should not, therefore, be voting members of the Legislative Assembly. All resolutions having a two-third majority should be binding on them, unless vetoed by His Highness, who should have his right to veto. I have insisted on this because I am depriving the officials of their right to vote. It must also be remembered that in any new constitution for Boroda, we do not have a second House analogous to the Council of State or to the House of Lords.

I believe in manhood suffrage, especially because we have got Compulsory education here. But I do not believe that every voter can stand up for election. There should be some educational tests provided; and the ladies should have the power in Law to stand for election. A constitution should be drawn up for the Executive Council in the form of a Statute, so that people may know when any order is passed by the Hon. Council, whether it is competent to pass it or whether the order is ultra vires.

After reerring to the Local Boards and the Municipalities, the various restrictions on Free Speech and Free Press and the Problem of Prohibition, Mr. Kantavala reviewed in detail the work of various State departments offering suggestions, and demanded that in appointing officials, the Broda State subjects should have preference; and that the officials should mix more freely, as human beings, with the people. Having finished with this review of Government machinery, Mr. Kantavala asked the people to unite and organise to convince "His Highness that we are fit for all the rights we demand. Let us try to uplift the untouches. His Highness remarked at the last Durbar that man like Mahatma Gandhi failed in it only because people failed to follow his advise. Let us, therefore, free ourselves from the sectarian spirit and false notions of superiority.

This necessitates incessant work. There should be a Committee in every town and village; and we should have paid experts to study questions that come up before us, so that our resolutions may be well-informed and our criticism responsible. He, then, made a fervent appeal to the delegates to pull down social autocracy that divides man and man.

In order to hasten the moment when the Responsible Government will be introduced in the State by His Highness to set an example not only to other states but to British India as well, let us discharge the duties imposed upon us and I pray God to give us strength and courage to do it.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A REPLY TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

A member of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Calcutta, sends us the following:—

In a statement published in Mr. C.R. Das's own newspaper, the "Forward" of the 16th instant, Mr. Das complains that he cannot understand why a telegram was sent to him from Calcutta to Calcutta by 'one' Mukunda Lal Sircar. The reason is obvious and it is this, that on the 2nd instant, Mr. Das clearly remarked, in the presence of the members of the Reception Committee, that if a postponement was not decided upon, he would organise a separate Trade Union Congress. The same Mr. Das on the 8th March, 1924 totally denied having made the above remark and charged the Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee with having published a bulletin containing an allegation, which was not only misleading but false. Mr. Das further contends that on his pointing out to the Committee that he could not associate with them under the circumstances, they passed a 'resolution' expressing their regret and withdrawing the bulletin. Nothing could be further from truth than this statement. The fact is that Mr. N.C. Sen who had attended the meeting for the first time, was trying all the time, to persuade the house to concede to Mr. Das's demands, in view of what he pointed out to be "constitutional difficulties" standing in the way of the Congress being held, if Mr. Das was not pacified and continued suggesting resolutions, more or less alike, one after another for the acceptance of the House. Midst Mr. Das making frequent attempts to leave the meeting at any expression of disagreement with Mr. Sen's suggestions and Mr. Sen's frequent appeals to Mr. Das, which characterised the proceedings relating to this matter for a considerable time there was nothing about withdrawal before the House.

When this matter was under consideration, Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta, who has of late closely identified herself with the Swarajya Party movements, was expressing surprise at Mr. Das being questioned, a member rose to points of order thrice, at which she jumped up in a fit of rage and remarked that she would smash up the Trade Union Congress. Mr. C.R. Das who was seated next to the Chairman smiling in support. When the meeting was in this state, Mr. Sen who had the note paper with him on which he had been writing, hastily read the resolution and passed the paper on to the Chairman of the meeting for her signature, who declared it carried midst vehement opposition and demanded for a division. Some members pressed for amendments, which Mr. Sen omitted to put on the paper, to be put to the vote, were unheeded and the meeting was hastily dissolved. There was an uproar at the irregular proceedings, many members becoming indignant at the Chairman's grossly partial behavious at the meeting.

The reason for the telegram is further corroborated by the fact that the resolution of the Reception Committee is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the A.I.T.U.C., and the Chairman of the Trade Union Congress Committee should arrange to get an early date fixed for the holding of the Congress in Calcutta and report to the Reception Committee." Whereas, Mr. C.R. Das in his statement puts the fact as below:—

"They also passed another resolution calling upon the *President* of the Reception Committee and myself to fix a suitable date for the next Trade Union Congress." I now request the public to judge for themselves the truth of what Mr. Das has said.

On the morning of the 13th March, the Honorary Secretary, Reception Committee interviewed Mr. Das in terms of the resolution in company with another member when he clearly stated that he would not fix any date for the Congress and help the Reception Committee in any way and threatened for the second time that he would organise another Trade Union Congress. With a view to obtaining confirmation of the above statement, the telegram in question was sent. It is in reply to this telegram that Mr. Das has issued the statement, which makes emphatic denials of what he had said. Under the circumstances, the public are to judge whether a local telegram asking for confirmation of what Mr. Das had said at the interview was necessary or not.

It is needless to add any further to what I have said. On the one side stands the personality of Mr. Das and on the other, the poor workers hankering for freedom in their own sphere of work. The duty before the workers of the country is clear and it is this that they should rise to the height of the occasion and help themselves. God helps those who help themselves.

An Allahabad A. P. message says:—Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, who underwent a serious abdominal operation yesterday, passed a good night.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION,

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

(From the "New Leader")

The following important leading article appeared in mail week in the "New Leader", the weekly organ of the Labour Party, on the Legislative Assembly's Resolution regarding the Round Table Conference and Lord Olivier's statement in the Lords:—

Of all the problems which face the Labour Government in its external policy that of India is at once the gravest and the most hopeful. No other makes the same claim upon our undivided responsibility. Our party has come into power at a turning-point in India's destiny. It arrived with the decision of the Swaraj (Home Rule) party to depart from the purely negative tactics of Mr. Gandhi, and to test their strength by putting up candidates for the provincial and national assemblies. They polled heavily, but they nowhere won a majority, save in the Central Provinces. The sequel, however, has shown that theirs is the leadership which India will follow The Moderates, whether they call themselves Independents or Liberals, have fallen obediently into line behind the most resolute of the nationalist parties. The news is all of defeats inflicted on the Government, now in Bengal, again in Bombay, and, above all, in the national Legislative Assembly. All parties are uniting in a demand for full responsible government, and for a new Constitution which shall embody it. There may still be shades of opinion, for some realise more clearly than others that it would be impossible without a period of preparation and transition to hand over the army at least to an Indian Dominion Government. But in the main demand all seem to be united. It takes the form of a request for a Round Table Conference, which is to draft a Constitution, for submission first to the Indian Legislative Assembly and then to the British Parliament. The form of the demand is significant. India is no longer begging us to use our superior wisdom to sketch a plan of reform. She asks to be allowed to do her planning for herself. What she proposes is a conference composed in the main of her own representatives. The "round table conference" means, in plain English, a drafting committee to prepare an Indian Constitution. It is a startling demand. It confronts us at last with an adult India, which, in her own estimation, has attained her majority at these elections. She is using the democratic instrument with which the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms endowed her in a manner which follows Western precedents. We made the skeleton of a nation when we fitted those reforms together. At last the breath of life is in it. It moves and wills.

The first response of the Anglo-Indian Government was a slight and temporising concession. It took its stand on the present half-measure of reform. This and no more was what Parliament had conceded. The time for any fundamental change in it will come at the end of the ten years' period, according to the Act, and no sooner. But admittedly it is not a perfect instrument of Government, and therefore a Departmental Inquiry was proposed to recommend minor adjustments and improvements. There followed the vote which defeated the Government by 76 to 48, figures which mean that the elected Indian members must have voted almost solidly against the European and official members. If the Indian Government reckoned on dividing the Assembly, and rallying the moderates to its own side, by a small concession, it evidently miscalculated. The outlook is disturbing. For a majority to which the Government has refused to concede its central demand has the constitutional remedy of refusing supplies. It is vain to use hard words about obstruction. These Indians have studied Western history. They know all about ship money: they may recollect the precedent of the first Russian Duma. It is obvious enough from what is happening in Bombay and Bengal, that they will not co-operate any longer with the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy on the basis of the half-autonomy, the divided responsibility of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. In a few weeks, or at most months, if they remain united, they may compel us to do one of two things—either to suspend the reforms, to close down the elected assemblies, and to tax and govern in the old autocratic way, or else to meet them by granting the essence of their demand. That is a sufficiently grave dilemma for a Labour Government, and yet it is well to realise that even this may not be the worst. Provocations like the deplorable shooting of the Sikh devotees at Jaito may drive that warlike race out of its fidelity to pacifism and non-resistance.

Lord Olivier, in his cautious but sympathetic speech on Tuesday, left us in some doubt as to his future policy. He may be wise to wait for further information from India, before he takes a decision which may govern the whole future of the Peninsula. He realises that the offer of a Departmental Inquiry into the working of the present Constitution is inadequate. His speech seems to mean that he sees the need of preparing even now for the next step. Two new facts emerge from the Indian papers which are now arriving by mail. The first big fact is that the Swarajists are setting the pace, leading, dominating, almost absorbing the other parties. There is now for purposes of action one great Home Rule party. The other new fact is that this party has outgrown the stage of petitioning us for reforms. It means to shape its own reforms. There is nothing to our thinking unconstitutional or revolutionary in this attitude. Even the extremists do not talk of dispensing with the consent either of the Government in Delhi or of the Parliament in Westminster. What they ask is for leave to sketch the first draft of their own future Constitution. Currents in the stream of history will seldom run an even course at a prescribed pace. One cannot set a timetable for a nation's aspirations. Lord Olivier dwelt frankly on some of the causes which have quickened this current—the Amritsar massacre, the Kenya folly, the affair of the Salt Tax, and the apparent duplicity of Mr. Lloyd George. We cannot undo this past. The Coalition gave the Montagu reforms, but in granting them it destroyed their moral effect. The consequence is that to wait until 1929 before we even begin to inquire into the next step towards responsible Government is unthinkable. We must either step forward or backward, and we must take our decision promptly. Lord Olivier is still considering various alternative procedures—the Round Table Conference, a mission to India, or an invitation to Indians to send their own Delegation to London. The latter suggestion does recognise, though not perhaps adequately, the new sense of responsibility and self-respect in Indians, which leads them to claim the initiative. It is to our minds a proper attitude, an attitude which in itself gives some proof of their maturity. The fatal posture for us to assume would be, in this new hour of India's history, to drop by habit into the old pose of the ruling race, which in its benevolent wisdom will do all the thinking and planning that India needs, and will in the end "grant" reforms. That day is over. We would venture to suggest that Lord Olivier might possibly combine two of these methods. Might not the Delhi Assembly first of all nominate a committee (it matters nothing by what name it is called), which would first hammer out its provisional draft of an amended constitution in India, and then send a Delegation to London to discuss it with the India Office and the Cabinet? But whatever expedient is adopted, the essential is to leave to Indians, we do not say the decision, but the initiative in making proposals. We cannot resign our own responsibility for what India is to become. It may have been the love of gain that took us there: it may have been the economic motive which kept us there, crushing some things that were old and ugly with some things were good, building all the while, for our interest, in our way, training and shaping, fostering and deforming, in the process of creating an unstable and unfinished civilisation which is neither ours nor theirs. We cannot shuffle off our responsibility. It is our duty to see that the next bit step towards self-government is made in an orderly way with the minimum of risk. But in the act we must treat the men who will govern India to-morrow as equals and adults. There was one argument in Lord Olivier's speech which we would beg him to reconsider. The religious dissensions among the uneducated masses are indeed a terrible handicap to India's political development, which recalls, as Lord Olivier said, the case of Ireland. But did he really mean to argue that self-government must wait until, by the lapse of time and the slow spread of education (which is not even yet compulsory or free), these religious dissensions are healed? That was never the Labour doctrine about Ireland, nor even the Liberal doctrine. We are not going to apply to India that Unionist argument which all but destroyed Ireland, and made our rule a by-word throughout the civilised world. Labour did not foresee the swift development of the new political forces in India. An historic moment has surprised us. We dare not wait on events, nor drift into courses which may commit us to tactics of coercion. We must go boldly forward, seeking our inspiration not from the tenets of those who have always looked on India as their estate, but from our own doctrine of self-determination.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

NO TIME TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT DEMANDS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 22.

Three demands under General Administration relating to allotments for the Legislative Bodies, Secretariat and Ministers respectively were granted to-day by the Legislative Council. There were four demands under this head (general administration) one being disposed off yesterday. Time allocated for these four demands was five hours and time for the last demand relating to ministers was to expire in the afternoon at about 4-10 p.m.

Mr. C. R. Reddi thereupon made a complaint regarding the arrangement of the Budget and the way in which time was allocated for the discussion of items relating to important demands. He said that the arrangement deprived them of the opportunity of criticising the policy of the ministers and unless some guarantee was given of a satisfactory arrangement in future he and some of his friends of the opposition would withdraw from the chamber till the particular demand was disposed of. Hon. Mr. Patro said that he would not yield to anyone in the matter of upholding the rights and privileges of the House. He would not shirk the responsibility of facing the Opposition if they were prepared for intelligent criticism of the Ministers' policy. As yet it was not too late for them to do so. They could hold down the budget and defeat the ministry. The members of the opposition except few thereafter began to walk out of the Chamber one by one, most of them returning to their seats after the item relating to the Ministers salary was disposed of. The motion for reducing the provision for the Legislative Council by Rs. 100 was carried by a majority. This reduction was urged with the object of impressing upon the Government the necessity for free supply to the members of the Legislative Council of the copies of the Fort St. George Gazette and all official papers usually placed on editor's table. The Council stands adjourned till Monday.

WANTED DIRECT ACTION.

MR. PHOKAN ON NATIONALISTS' WORK

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 22.

Sjt. Phokan, a Swarajist Member of the Legislative Assembly was interviewed about the work of the Nationalists. He declared that so far as the Swarajists were concerned the deadlock in the Assembly was not unexpected and was only preliminary to the real fight. They did not go into the Assembly with any expectations of working the Reforms. But as Pandit Moti Lal Nehru said only for the purpose of offering their conditional co-operation. The hand so extended has not been accepted either by the Government at Delhi or by the Labour Ministry in England and therefore, they have no other alternative than to persist in their non-co-operation.

Questioned as to how this was to be done, Sjt. Phokan said that the fight would have to be continued outside and only by an extra parliamentary action could the authority of the people be vindicated. The Assembly has thrown out the Finance Bill and refused the major grants and has thus shown that the Government of this country is not being carried on with the co-operation of the representatives of the people. How far we could now allow the Government to tax us and to carry on general administration is a problem. Even our constitutional friends will agree that the Government position has no justification. The Government has established the machinery and if they themselves do not respect it then it is clear that it is they who are unconstitution.

When questioned as to what kind of extra parliamentary action he would suggest, he said: 'Personally I am in favour of some form of Civil Disobedience which is the most effective form of direct action. This is, of course, my personal opinion. But I believe that so far as the majority of the Swarajists are concerned they will accept this point of view. Any way I am hoping that leaders' conference which Mahatma Gandhi has called at the end of this month will take this deadlock in the Assembly as their starting point and devise a means of action. We are anxious to give the Government every chance to make peace with us. But if they don't, it shall be no fault of ours if they will have to face again a mass movement meant to vindicate the political honour of India.

BUILDING FOR BURMA UNIVERSITY

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 23.

At a meeting held by His Excellency the Vice-Chancellor to-day, in order to frame proposals for a building scheme for the University, it was resolved to build on the assumption that there would be 12 hundred students and to start the scheme as a whole but to concentrate on finishing the hostels and residential quarters as soon as possible. The question as to whether the building should be constructed of brick or wood was reserved for further consideration.

U. S. SENATE OIL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR. SINCLAIR REFUSES TO DEPOSE

LONDON, March 22.

Washington.—Mr. Sinclair has refused to give evidence before the Senate Oil Enquiry Committee on the ground that his answers might tend to incriminate him, and declares that the evidence he possesses should be reserved for courts. The Committee has unanimously resolved to "certify" Mr. Sinclair to the Senate for contempt.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Amateur Association Football match played at Clanduno on Saturday England beat Wales by two goals to one.—Reuter.

Comedian T. E. Dunville who mysteriously disappeared from London on Friday was found drowned near Reading on Saturday.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Havas Agency states that both Chamber and Senate have finally adopted the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

Antwerp.—The British steamer "Imani" bound for Calcutta has been grounded in Scheldt. Assistance has been sent.—Reuter.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

FEELING VERY WEAK

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 23.

The following bulletin has been issued this morning by Dr. Abdur Rahman regarding Maulana Shaukat Ali's health. The temperature keeps up little more than expected. This morning it was 101. The examination of lungs revealed little congestion on left side. I saw the Maulana in bed. He was hardly able to talk and was feeling very weak.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

WORLD CHAMPION TROUNCED.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

New York.—A sensation was caused today in the fifth round of the International Chess Tournament, in which eleven famous players are participating, by Reti (Austria) defeating the World's Champion Capablanca who only managed to secure draws in four games and lost three possible points.—Reuter.

LATER.

Capablanca resigned after Reti had won the thirty-first move. It was his first defeat in ten years' match play.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

LONDON, March 22.

In glorious weather, before 5,000 spectators including the King, who was accorded an ovation, inter-Varsity sports were held at the Queen's Club, to-day, and Oxford and Cambridge tied, each winning five and a half events.

Cambridge rowed their first full-course trial from Putney to Mortlake. Conditions were unfavourable especially from Hammersmith to Barnes Bridge, where they encountered strong head-wind and very rough water. Their time was 20 minutes 18 seconds and considering the difficulties their performance was good.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

LONDON, March 22.

At Newcastle, to-day, the International Cross-County Race over ten miles was won by England (with 21 points); France stood second (with 80); Scotland third (with 133); Wales fourth (with 163); Ireland fifth (with 180); Belgium sixth (with 181). Corporal Cotterell of the Army and English National Champion was first home in 55 minutes, 35 and 2/5th seconds.—Reuter.

GREECE TO BE PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC.

LONDON, March 22.

Athens.—A Republic is being proclaimed on March 25th, and a plebiscite will be held in April on the sanction for the abolition of the Dynasty.—Reuter.

FRENCH FISCAL BILL.

PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

LONDON, March 22.

Paris.—The Senate has passed Government's Fiscal Bill with amendment necessitating a return of the measure to the Chamber. This is another stage of shuttlecocking between the Senate and the Chamber which is proceeding for the past one week provoking impatience of M. Poincare who several times intervened in the debates in both Houses urging expedition.—Reuter.

LATER.

Paris.—The Chamber and the Senate sat late to dispose of the Fiscal Bill which was passed by both the Houses after being again returned to the Senate from the Chamber with a modified amendment.—Reuter.

GENERAL NIVELLE DEAD.

LONDON, March 22.

Paris.—The death has occurred of General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in wartime.—Reuter.

General Nivelle, whose mother was an English-woman, commanded the French Army during the great offensive at Chemindes-Dames of 1916. He was afterwards recalled owing to the great loss of life involved in the campaign. At one time he commanded the united Anglo-French armies.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

LONDON, March 22.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Appropriations Bill involving an expenditure of 272,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

PARSI HOUSING SOCIETY.

ORGANISATION OF FANCY FETE.

OPENING CEREMONY BY GOVERNOR.

The opening ceremony of the Fancy Fete in aid of the Poor Parsi Housing Fund was performed on Saturday evening on the grounds of the Princess V. M. Gymkhana by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The grounds are very tastefully decorated with flags, and buntings and the gift of Mr. D. M. Wadia of more than 10,000 lights illuminated the show as a fairy land palace. There are many Stalls, such as Khadi Stores, Wadia Woollen Stores, the Rugby and Buick Motor Shows and a large number of entertainment Stalls such as Duck shooting, Rifle shooting, etc. The best attractions for the young ones are the Mountain Slide and the House of Honours which are largely patronised. The elite of the Parsi community was noticeable, and the organisers of the Fete are confident that this first charity show for the Poor Parsis would be a great success. H. E. the Governor's band treated the huge gathering with some fine music.

His Excellency on arrival was received by Lady Jehangir. Lady Jehangir in her speech traced the reasons for which this Fete has been organised and observed that on representations from some of the members of their Gymkhana that a large portion of the lower and middle class people of her community were staying in unventilated houses and that many of them were suffering from consumption she took upon herself to better their lot, with the help of the members of the Gymkhana. When she started her work in this behalf she was told that in these days of trade depression and the Imperial Bank of Bombay's rate of interest being 9 per cent. it would be difficult to make the Fete a success. Every Parsi house which they visited gave something towards this Fete and she was pleased to say that on the Navroz Day which was her 48th year of married life Sir Cowasji Jehangir added one more zero to his donation of Rs. 5,000 and that at the present moment they had collected the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Lady Jehangir gratefully thanked the three Parsi contractors who had made the Fete what it is without charging a single pie very generously bearing even the labour charges.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am really grateful to you for asking me to come here this evening to open this Fete, which is being held in aid of the Parsi Housing Society. The Princess Victoria Gymkhana can hardly be recognised to-day by its members, and the scene which portrays itself before you speaks volumes for the energy and enthusiasm of Lady Cowasji Jehangir and her band of willing and unselfish helpers.

I should like in the first place to express the thanks which I know you all feel to the members of the Gymkhana for the most generous way in which the grounds have been placed at the disposal of the organisers of the Fete, and to say that everybody cordially appreciates the unselfishness of the members in doing this; but I am sure that their action has been dictated by the fact that they realise that this Fete is being held for so excellent a purpose.

P. C. A. C. HOUSING SOCIETY.

The Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society originated in 1919, and the main reason which brought this Society into being was the great speculation in landed properties, which was the cause of many Parsi inmates being ousted from their properties, with the result that grave hardship was inflicted, particularly on the middle and lower-middle classes of the community. The Society adopted the wise and far-seeing plan of securing land at cheap rates in a very healthy locality for the erection of buildings for members of the Parsi community, and particularly for those classes which I have mentioned; and, out of the 125 plots which were secured, buildings on 22 plots have been erected and occupied, 8 are under construction, and about 6 more are being started.

The intention throughout has been to provide suitable houses at the lowest possible rent, and to restore to the members of the community the ownership of properties which so many have lost owing to the great boom in land values after the war.

Government has assisted the Society by a loan, and it was only a short time ago that the question of a reduction of the rate of interest on these loans was brought to the consideration of Government. In speaking at the opening of the Dispensary at Dadar in January last, I said then that I was not in a position to make any definite statement, but that the representations which had been made would receive the most sympathetic consideration. I am glad, however, to be able to tell you to-day that the rate of interest on loans already sanctioned to Co-operative Housing Societies has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., and as Government has already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,68,000 to the Parsi Housing Society, out of which Rs. 3,10,000 have already been paid, the whole loan will, in accordance with what I have just said, carry interest at 5 per cent.

This reduction of interest on loan, aided by efforts such as you are making here to-day, and assisted by the enthusiasm of those who are working so generously for the poorer members of your community, will, I feel sure, enable the Society to carry out to the full its intentions of providing homes, at a very moderate but economic rent, for those members of your community who, in these very difficult times, are least able to help themselves.

"AN EXCELLENT CAUSE."

Ladies and Gentlemen, the occasion of the opening of a Fete such as this is not one time for long speeches. The duty of all those who visit this Fete is a very clear and a very simple one. I understand that there is hardly a shop or a private residence in Bombay which, owing to the keen work of those who are assisting this Fete, has not had the fullest information of the attractions which you are presenting, and I sincerely trust that the citizens of Bombay will come in their thousands to enjoy themselves and to help this excellent work. The duty of all who come is to spend money, but, in opening wide their purses, they will have the double satisfaction of realising that they are getting, in the first place, great value for every rupee which they spend, and in the second place, they are taking their share in helping an excellent and most deserving cause.

I cannot declare this Fete open without expressing to Lady Cowasji Jehangir, and all those who have worked with her, the sincere thanks of the whole of the Parsi community for the untiring efforts which they have made, and the best thanks which you can give to them is to make this Fete the great success that it deserves to be.

Lady Cowasji has made mention of the money she has already collected, and I must refer to the most handsome donation of Sir Cowasji. In all his great philanthropy he is following in the footsteps of his most revered father and his ancestors, and it is a fact of which the family may well be proud that for 9 generations the Jehangir family has loyally served their King and Country, and rendered invaluable services to this Presidency.

Next week I am to open the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when I shall have a further opportunity of mentioning the great services of the Jehangir family, but I cannot let this occasion pass without some reference to them. Two days ago Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir completed 47 years of happy married life, and I know that I am echoing the wish of everyone in Bombay when I express the sincere hope that for many years to come they may be spared to their country and their community, for whom they have done so much.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the sincere hope that this Fete will be one of the most successful ever held in Bombay, I have much pleasure in declaring it open.

The Fete promises to be a great success, and it is hoped that a great number of the citizens of Bombay will patronise the show by paying it a visit.

GUJARAT KALAPRADARSHAN.

PRIZES AND PRIZE WINNERS.

I. FINE ART GENERAL.

(a) Sculpture.—Mr. Damodar Ambaram Vyas, Gold Medal.

(b) Painting.—Mr. S. Fernandes, Gold Medal.

Note:—Mr. Parandekar being a member of the Examining Committee has retired from competition in regard to this item.

II. OIL COLOUR.

Mr. H. S. Pandit, Silver Medal.
First Prize.—Mr. S. N. Gorakshkar, Rs. 30.
Second Prize.—Mr. F. N. Modi, Rs. 20.

III. WATER COLOUR.

Mr. M. K. Parandekar, Silver Medal.
First Prize.—Mr. K. B. Ketkar, Rs. 30.
Second Prize.—Mr. N. E. Puram, Rs. 20.
Landscape.—Mr. S. Fernandes, Rs. 20.

IV. PORTRAIT STUDY.

Reserved.

V. STILL LIFE.

Miss Sumitra Kanuga, Silver Medal.

VI. PASTEL.

Mr. S. Fernandes, Silver Medal.

VII. TEMPERA WATER COLOUR.

Mr. Y. F. Hate, Rs. 10.

VIII. HISTORICAL PICTURE OF GUJARAT.

Reserved.

IX. DEMOSTIC LIFE OF GUJERAT.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Rs. 20.

X. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Mr. V. K. Divanji. Rs. 20.

XI. RELIGIOUS PICTURE.

Mr. Chandulal Shah, Silver Medal.

XII. BLACK AND WHITE.

Mr. D. B. Mahulikar, Silver Medal.

XIII. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. Kirtikar, M. N. Silver Medal.
(a) Professional:—Mr. Janardhan, Rs. 15.
(b) Amateur:—Mr. D. B. Samel, Rs. 10.
Special Prize.—Messrs. Joshi and Vora, Silver Medal.

XIV. SCULPTURE.

(a) Bronze Casting.—Mr. M. K. Koichikar. Silver Medal.
(b) Study from Life.—Mr. Damodar A. Vyas, Silver Medal.
(c) Composition study.—Mr. K. B. Chauvan, Silver Medal.

XV. WOOD CARVING.

XVI. LEATHER EMBOSSING.

Mr. M. K. Parandekar, Silver Medal.

XVII. WORK IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. Ambalal Hargovinddas, Silver Medal.

XVIII. SANJI AND RANGOLI WORK.

Mr. Dada Yevlekar, Silver Medal.

XIX. ENGRAVING.

Mr. P. T. Sarave, Silver Medal.

XX. BRASSWARE.

Mr. Dayabhai H. Kansara. Rs. 10.

XXI. FIGURE IN WOOD.

Mr. Kalidas Dularbhram, Silver Medal.

XXII. PROCESS WORK.

Mr. S. Y. Dehade.

XXIII. SPECIAL PRIZE FOR THE IDEA IN THE PICTURE.

Mr. Kavi Chitrakar, F. Z. Shah, Silver Medal.

XXIV. FOR THE BEST COLLECTION OF OLD ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Seth Purshotam V. Mavji, Gold Medal.

The following composed the Judging Committee:—Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Mr. M. K. Parandekar, Mr. Nanaiyalal H. Vakil, Mr. Nanalal D. Kavi.

THE GREAT REJECTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

the A.B.C. of political science. I find if my friend the Home Member will pardon me for saying so, that at least he has not profited by that elementary learning, because to-day he again stands up and says. "I cannot see what principle has been established". I submit, Sir, that it is one of the oldest principles that it is the inherent right of those who can grant supplies also to refuse supplies. As I pointed out then the reason why supplies are refused is that certain grave grievances have remained unredressed in spite of all the efforts, in spite of all the available remedies having been used. Now Sir, that was the principle which we wanted to establish. That principle is established in free countries not merely fictitiously as we were compelled to do here, but really and in actual fact. In those countries supplies are actually refused and the Government really comes to a standstill if they are refused. I admit it that we are not capable of achieving any such results in this country. But at any rate the least that we can do is to say that we shall be no parties to granting supplies. We adopt that procedure, for what it is worth, to have as much effect as it can possibly have having regard to our disabilities. Then, Sir, I made a statement before this House after we came to the conclusion I have referred to. I made the statement that we had established the principle according to our own judgment—of course opinions must differ—I do not expect that the Hon. Home Member will agree with us on that point; and I said that we shall leave—I have not got the exact words before me, but I remember having said that we shall leave the discussion on the remaining grants to take its ordinary course, and such of our friends as were interested in discussing those grants on the merits, such as had studied them would take part in the discussion—I confessed at the time and I confess now that I did not study any part of the Budget from that point of view; the other Members did discuss it and thereby showed that we are not here, as Lord Olivier put it, like children who refuse to play.

NO SUDDEN CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

We know how to play, and we showed we could if we chose criticise the budget and on the question of principle the rejection of the first four grants was taken to be enough. It has been suggested by the Hon. Home Member that this is a sudden change of attitude. Is it a sudden change, as he calls it? After having sent in amendments for the reduction of the various taxes, this apparently sudden change says the Hon. Home Member is due to certain adverse criticism which have appeared in the Press. Now, Sir, there has been both adverse and favourable criticism. Perhaps the Hon. the Home Member has an eye only to adverse criticism, but criticism of any kind has nothing whatever to do with the real merits of this proposition. Suppose, however, that it is adverse criticism which has led us to raise the present question and which led my Hon. friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to move the rejection of the Finance Bill, does that fact in any way detract from the soundness of his arguments, if they are sound on the merits? But, Sir, I deny that any amount of adverse criticism could in the least affect us or our attitude in this matter. We are here representing our constituencies, representing the people of India; we are here to do our duties regardless of anything that might be said in this House or outside this House. We are here to do our duty according to our own lights, and we cannot do any better. Now, Sir, after the discussion of the Demands, we have here the Finance Bill confronting us. What is our position in regard to that? I should like to know what the Honourable Home Member expected it would be? I am sure he did not expect us to say "Aye" to the motion. He might have heard "Ayes" as he did in the case of my Honourable friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who informs us he never voted on any of the Demands. It is obvious that the Finance Bill, as it stands, could not possibly have our approval. Well, if it did not have our entire approval, was it merely the amendments of the various clauses proposing reductions of the various taxes that would have satisfied us? Was that all we wanted? Now, Sir, what reason had my Honourable friend to make that guess? After the statement I made that these Demands will now be discussed in the ordinary course no division was called for during the whole of the Debate on the remaining grants with the exception of two. All the demands were discussed and finished. The whole idea was to put forward all the objection that could be raised on the merits. Now what was happening meanwhile? Barely 10 minutes had elapsed since I had sat down on Tuesday last after making the statement which has been referred to, a cablegram was seen on the Notice Board of the Assembly stating that Professor Richards, M. P., had answered in the affirmative a leading question put by a member of the House that it was not the intention in any way to interfere with the ten years' programme laid down by the Act. The words of the Under Secretary were "That is the position" or "That is exactly the position" or something of that kind. Now, Sir, that was the first experience that we had of the change of heart immediately after I had made that statement. Day after day elapsed and there was no sign of a Committee, a Parliamentary Committee, or even a Departmental Committee to be appointed by the Government of India. Not that a Departmental Committee would have satisfied us but I mention it to show that even the least thing that they could do was not done. And what do we find to-day? When we come to this House we find—not that we did not expect it—the very first announcement made is that the Demands that had been refused have been restored. Two or three days previously in the last issue of the Government Gazette we were treated with another little warning in the shape of new rules. What are these new rules? It has been in a manner admitted by the Honourable Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith that the Government has taken the power which the existing rules did not give it but he said it was a power derivable from the Government of India Act and was rightly derived from it. He was further questioned as to what the Member in Charge of a particular Bill might do and it was pointed out to him that after amendments to a bill had been allowed by the House and the Bill as amended was about to be put to the vote of the House, the Member in charge might get up and say "thus far and no further. Wait I am going to get a recommendation from the Viceroy and you will have to follow that recommendation. If you don't then certificate will follow". It is said that these rules had been under consideration for the last two years. I do not doubt that statement but they were sent to England only in November last, which is after the date of the manifesto which has been so much talked about. It is permissible to have a shrewd suspicion that they were meant as a counterblast, as something to meet the situation which would be created if that manifesto were to be acted upon. But what is our position after the passing of those rules? We are mere automatons here; a button is pressed in the Government House and the marionettes of this House begin to dance. That is the true description of this House. We may pass amendments, we may be ready to pass a Bill as amended, but at any time it may be taken away from our hands and the Government may do as it pleases and call upon us to pass it as recommended by the Viceroy.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Now, Sir, these things have happened besides the criticism in the newspapers which the Hon. the Home Member has referred to and these things have had their due weight with us. We gave enough time at least for some indication of the mind of the Government and of the manner in which it was proposed to deal with our proposition but we have been told up to this only one thing and that is that the Government pins its faith to the Government of India Act as it stands and is not prepared to consider the revision of that Act by the appointment of a Royal Commission or a Round Table Conference. I wish to say one word about this Round Table Conference. The whole thing has been misunderstood. I tried my best to explain the position in my speech in support of the amendment to Mr. Rangacariar's proposition. I said that this Round Table Conference was to be a representative conference of every conceivable interest in this country; that we wanted all of us to put our heads together and devise a constitution which was best suited to the genius of the people and the requirements of the country. That did not mean that we were going to slavishly follow any Parliamentary system adopted in a particular part of the world. It was for the representatives of the people to come together and the very first thing they would have to do would be to decide whether any of the existing systems which have been tried in America in England or elsewhere, or an imitation thereof would be suitable to this country or not. Our position in regard to the Government of India Act, Sir, is that it is a false beginning. You assume too much when you say to us, you people of India will have to train yourselves in Parliamentary institutions before you aspire to have Parliamentary rights. Your conception of Parliamentary duties, Parliamentary rights and Parliamentary procedure may be quite different to what the genius of the people might dictate to its representatives. It is not a matter which could be disposed of in a day or two, in a week or two weeks, or even in a month or two months. It requires very careful deliberation by all the members of the Round Table Conference, perhaps the taking for evidence, and a number of other things. It was not, as easily supposed, something in the nature of asking for an immediate grant of responsible Government, but it certainly was a demand for an immediate admission of the claim to responsible Government. That was not the same thing as actually giving or establishing responsible government. Now Sir, it is stated in the report of the speech of Lord Olivier which I have before me:—

"We claim to know by centuries of experience in Europe and America the law and conditions indispensable for the stable worker of that system which is not native to India."

That claim admits the whole of my case. I do not want a system which is not native to India. What I want the Round Table Conference to determine is a system which is native to India and which you have no experience of in Europe or America. Your experience of centuries of Europe and America will not avail you in the least to find out what system is native to India. Lord Olivier goes on to say. "And it is perfectly plain to us that those conditions are not established in India and cannot be established in a few months by this kind of deliberation at a Round Table Conference, or the premature appointment of a Commission under the Government of India Act."

That is a misconception of the whole case. We do not want this round table conference or a Royal Commission to, as it were by magic, create, conditions which do not exist in this country. We want to investigate the conditions which do exist in this country, and with full regard to these conditions and the capacity of the people we want this round table conference to arrive at a system of Government which may turn out to have many things in common with the Parliamentary system you know, but not necessarily so. That Sir, was not a thing as to which anybody could say off hand "Oh, we are not going to consider it at all." But that is in effect what was said, and therefore we said we were thoroughly dissatisfied. Now we are told that, whatever we may say, we may do, the British nation will not give any further advance unless it is satisfied that such advance will be for the benefit of the country. That is said to be the plain fact, and it means that the British Parliament must in all events be the sub-arbiter of the measure the manner and the time of each advance. Now that is a proposition, Sir, which we cannot accept, and as long as you insist upon that, so long we shall insist upon the contrary.

"WE STAND UPON OUR RIGHTS."

Meanwhile, whatever means are available to us, we shall employ them if they are legitimate and peaceful means. We have come here to employ the means which are available to us under the Statute and under the rules, and so long as we employ those means you cannot refer to such action as may possibly be taken or is being actually taken outside this House. We are here Swarajists and non-Swarajists, members of the Nationalist Party, to stand upon our rights as representatives of the people—rights which we derive from the Statute itself and what we can only exercise within the four corners of the Statute and within the rules. And, therefore, so long as we are here we must if we want to do our duty conform to the Act and to the rules. That is very different to what we may do outside, but you cannot say "Oh you have changed yourselves." We have not changed ourselves at all. It all depends upon the surroundings and upon the circumstances. I said plainly and unequivocally in my first speech in this House addressing myself specially to the Treasury benches. "We are here to offer you our co-operation accept it if you like and if you do we are your men. If you do not, well, we shall go out—you call it the wilderness but we do not in the least intend to deviate from the line of policy which we have laid down for ourselves outside this House." I submit it is not fair to Hon. the Home Member to rely upon the policies and the lines of action which are open to us and which we do not mean to abandon—to rely upon them and to ask those not to join the Nationalist Party who have made up their minds as to the reasonableness of the demand which was put forward by the nation, and the unsatisfactory nature of the response which has been given by the Government. Given that the demand is a reasonable one, given that the answer is a most unsatisfactory one, there is open to us no other policy, no other principle, no other doctrine than the one we have adopted and no hair-splitting arguments can avoid the inevitable result that we must refuse supplies. That is what we have agreed upon and everybody knows it. The Hon. the Home Member said he is not aware of the constitution of this Party. He has read all the adverse criticism of their action but not the rules of this party which have been published from time to time; even the names of the members have been published—there is no secret about it.

Now, Sir, I do not want to take up much more time of the House, but would like to make one or two observations before I sit down. I have been at great pains to discover the meaning of certain very simple English words and have often wondered whether they retained the same meaning which they still retain in the dictionary, or they should be more properly used in a sense which is not explained in the books. What is said is "If you act in a particular way you are irresponsible; the Government would take it as a demonstration of irresponsibility." Now, Sir, I thought that responsibility arose out of a man's own action, his own word, his own deed. How is one man responsible for another's words or deeds, I fail to see. It is you who frame your Budget; it is you who assess the income; it is you who regulate the expenditure, and you say "If you do not say 'ditto' to what we say or do, you are an irresponsible person." And then it was said—my Hon. friend the Finance Member said—that we shall by not acting as we are told be proving our unfitness for our duties.

WHAT IS "FITNESS."

Now, Sir, however able my Hon. friend the Finance Member may be in his finance, I do not think he has any right to tell me or any other member of the House that we are not fit to discharge our duties as members of this House. I do not pretend to be an expert in his line, but there are things which, I think my Hon. friend will not pretend to be any better than I. But what is fitness? Fitness here means, if you see eye to eye with the Government, you are fit for responsible Government. If you do certain things which will please the Government, you are fit. I should have considered our fitness in relation to the people whom we represent and not in relation to the Government. Whether we are fit to represent them it is for them and not for the Government to say.

Then, Sir, there is much talk of political responsibility. But I ask, can there be any political responsibility without political rights in the particular department in which responsibility is cast upon a particular person?

I will not now detain the House any longer, but would like again to make it perfectly clear that what we are now doing is being done not because we have changed our minds by reason of the adverse criticism or the taunts that have been levelled at us in this House and outside it, but because we have now given up all hope of our demand being conceded. There is no sign that there will be an early compliance even with what little was foreshadowed in the speeches in this House and in the House of Lords. What we are doing I say again merely amounts to the strongest protest we can make. We are using the strongest weapon, available to us. We can do no more, I expect that in the step proposed to be taken, the House is with me. I beg the House to vote with one voice in support of my Honourable friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and to reject the motion to take the Bill into consideration. It will then not be necessary for us to go into the amendments proposed which were put in as a matter of ordinary precaution. My Hon. and learned friend the Home Member has misunderstood the object of the amendments. We put forward a proposition, as the first to be considered. That proposition is the best, the most suited, the most liked. If that fails, as a precautionary measure, we put in a certain number of subsidiary propositions. That does not mean that the latter by reason merely of being put in first contradict the former or weaken our position when we support the main proposition.

Sir, I hope I have made my position clear, and I do not wish to detain the House any longer. I beg all the Members or at least all the elected Members of this House to vote in a body in support of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's contention against the motion.

PROPOSED MADRASSA AT NIGDI

MR. SHERIFF CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji has addressed the following to the Associated Press:—

With reference to the message sent out by your Poona correspondent, dated the 17th instant, in connection with the proposed Mahomedan Educational Institution at Nigdi near Poona in which it is stated "Mahatma Gandhi when in Poona interested himself in the affair, and it was expected that the matter would be smoothed. The Muslim Trustees however urged the Government to apply the Land Acquisition Act to acquire the unpurchased land." As your message is apt to mislead the public as regards my attitude I have to state that I have made incessant efforts during the last two years to come to an amicable settlement with our Hindu friends concerned, thereby depriving my community of the benefit of education for two years. I send herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Mahatmaji on the 20th instant, which speaks for itself.

I do not wish to go into the merits of the case at this stage. I, however, consider it necessary to request you to publish this letter together with the Mahatmaji's letter to me so as to remove the false impression created.

MAHATMA'S LETTER.

Mr. Gandhi's letter to Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji reads as under:—

"You have read to me an extract from an article in the "Kesari" to the effect that with reference to the proposed Madrassa near Poona you went to the Government in disregard of the fact that I was mediating between the Madrassa Trustees and the Hindus concerned in the matter. I was grieved to note that reference, and I have no hesitation in saying that so far as I am aware you have done nothing to injure the mediation and certainly you have not gone to the Government in disregard of such mediation. I remember too that in the course of one of our conversations I told you that my ability for effective intervention was very slender and that if for nothing else for reasons of health I could not possibly become an arbitrator. All I am doing and should still, if it was possible, like to do is to offer friendly offices. I told you, therefore, that you should not stop any methods that were open to you for conserving the interests of the Trust in the hope that I should ultimately be able to effect a final settlement. I told you too that I was hampered in my negotiation for a settlement because of the fact that I did not know the parties concerned well enough to be able to say anything with confidence. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter."

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on Wednesday last at the office of Mr. Pheroz Bomanji, Ramnivas. The following among others were present:—Messrs. L. R. Tansee, Jivraj G. Nensey, P. E. Ghamat, Ranchhoddas H. Gandhi, Manilal N. Joshi, Damodar Haridas, Liladhar Roysampat and Ramji Bharmal.

After the minutes of the previous meetings were read and confirmed, the Chairman, in a lucid speech, proposed the adoption of the report and audited accounts. Mr. Damodar Haridas seconded it. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey in supporting the resolution, regretted that the Association had not been granted representation on the local Advisory Boards appointed by the various Railways. He also criticised the unsympathetic attitude of the G. I. P. Railway towards public complaints. Referring to the inconvenience caused to suburban residents about the timing of G. I. P. local trains, Mr. Nensey complained that the Railway administration had remained indifferent to the grievances of the suburban residents, and appealed to the latter to take concerted action for a redress of their grievances. Mr. Nensey also referred to other matters and finally appealed to the public to assist the Association liberally in fighting for the rights of the travelling public.

The report and audited accounts were then adopted unanimously. The retiring Executive Committee and the honorary auditors, Messrs. C. H. Soparivalla and Co., were thanked for their services.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Haridas then proposed the election of the new Executive Committee of the Association:—

Messrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, R. M. Chinoy, Goolabchand Deechand Dhayery, B. F. Bharucha, N. H. Belgaumwalla, Velji Lakhmidas, R. H. Gandhi, P. E. Ghamat, B. N. Motiwalla, Ramji Bhemal, Harjivan Walji and Damodar Haridas. The proposal was adopted.

Messrs. C. H. Soparivalla and Co. and Messrs. Nagindas and Mangaldas were reappointed Honorary Auditors.

With a vote of thanks to the President, the proceedings terminated.

Pranayam Simplified

Pranayama or Deep Breathing made easy and interesting by the world famous Health giving apparatus "Hydro" Lung Developer and Tester. A few minutes' use for a few days only will set right Respiratory diseases, Digestive and Nervous Disorders and will restore Health, Strength and Vitality. High testimonials from eminent Medical Authorities both in India and abroad. A sure remedy for over-fat and thin people. Particulars free from the Sole Agents.

THE GARDNER WORKS
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
POONA CITY.

LEAGUE AND RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 22.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal one, Nottingham nil; Birmingham one, Chelsea nil; Blackburn nil, Liverpool nil; Bolton two, Middlesbrough nil; Everton two, West Ham one; Huddersfield one, Sheffield nil; Manchester City two, Preston two; Notts County one, Cardiff City nil; Sunderland nil, Burnley one; Tottenham two, Aston Villa three; West Bromwich nil, Newcastle nil.

Second Division:—Blackpool six, Port Vale one; Bristol City nil; Clapton Orient two; Coventry City nil, Stockport nil; Crystal Palace one, South Shields nil; Derby County nil, Bradford nil; Fullham nil, Leeds United two; Hull City one, Manchester City one; Nelson four, Bornsley three; The Wednesday one, Oldham two; Southampton one, Leicester nil; Stoke nil, Bury nil.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Charlton nil, Brighton two; Gillingham three, Aberdare one; Newport County twi, Reading nil; Merthyr Town nil, Luton Town nil; Northampton eight, Southend nil; Norwich City three, Brystal Rovers one; Playmouth four, Burnemouth nil; Queens Park one, Millwall one; Swansea Town one, Exeter City nil; Swindown Town two, Brentford one; Watford two, Portsmouth three.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Barrow nil, Walsall one; Bradford three, Durham City nil; Chesterfield two; Crewe one; Darlington one, Wolverhampton one; Doncaster seven, Halifax nil; Lincoln City two, Ashington nil; Rechdale four, Grimsby Town two; Rotherham two, Accrington nil; Tranmere one, Wigan Borough nil; Wrexham one, Hartlepools nil.

Scottish League:—Patrick Thiestle five, Dundee two; Raitr Rovers one, Celtic nil; Third Lanark one; Rangers thdee; Ayr United two, Hearts one; Clyde nil, Queens Park one; Clydebank nil, Morton one.

The match between Hibernian and St. Mirren was not played.

The match between Kilmarnock and Airdrieonians was not played.

The match between Motherwell and Aberdeen was not played.

The match between Falkirk and Hamilton was not played.

The Scottish Cup Semi finals resulted as follows:—

Aberdeen nil, Hibernian nil; Falkirk one, Airdrieonians two.

The former match was played at Dundee and latter at Glasgow.

RUGBY MATCHES.

The following are results of Rugby football matches played to-day:—

Headingley nil, Harlequins nine; Leicester twelve, Old Blues eighteen; London Welsh three, Northampton nil; Playmouth six, Devonport Services five; Richmond thirty-five, Portsmouth United Services eleven; Abertillery ten, Cross Keys' six; Blackheath nine, Bath three; Birkenhead Park nil, Cardiff three; Newport nineteen, Bristol six; Glasgow Acads twelve, Hawick five; West of Scotland four, Glasgow High School twenty-four; Gloucester six, St. Bart's Hospital five; Stewartonians four, Heriotonians twelve; London Scottish nil, Rocelyn Park twenty-one; Neat sixteen, Swansea six, Llanelly fifteen, Pontypool nil.

The match between Bridgwater and Coventry was not played.

The County Championship semi-final played at Corlisle resulted as follows:—

Cumberland ten, Leicestershire eight.

BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE AND GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 22.

In betting on Lincolnshire, six to one against is offered on Sir Gallahad.

In the Grand National betting, eleven to two against is offered on Conjuror.—Reuter.

BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

New York.—Abe Goldstein of New York has won the world's Bantam-Weight Championship by beating Joe Lynch in fifteen round bout on points.—Reuter.

MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Marquis Douglas has won the Scottish Amateur Middleweight Championship at Glasgow narrowly out-pointing J. Fobertson of Leith. Victoria.—Reuter.

Lincolnshire Handicap

1-Mile. Run on 26th March at Lincoln,

Grand National

4-Mil s, 856 Yds. Run on 28th March at Liverpool.

Starting Price Commissions Executed on all Principal English Races.

Doubles and Trebles at Multiplication Odds.

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

A large crowd turned out on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon to see two matches in the preliminary round played. The first game between the Rangers and the Government Telegraph was expected to a one-sided affair in favour of the Rangers, but was far from being so. The Telegraph forwards equally shared the attacking operations in the initial and Rangers being more in evidence in the second period. Up and down play was the order in the first half when both goals were visited in turn.

Perkins and De Lang were responsible for many individual efforts, but Charles and Powell successfully kept the attackers at bay. In the second half the Telegraph play slackened considerably and the superior passing of the Rangers made an impression on the Telegraph defence, which could not be easily beaten. After a series of attacks D'Cunha managed to beat the Telegraph goalie after some clever dodging. The second goal was scored by the same player in a melee.

The teams were:—

Rangers:—Coveney; Charles and Powell; Hennon, Carter and P. D'Souza; D'Burgh, Sequeira, M. Powell, D'Cunha and C. De Souza.

Telegraphs:—Windsor; Walker and S. D'Souza; Woods, Austin and Page; A. M. D'Souza, Fernandes, Perkins, De Lang and M. C. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. James and Kapadia.

LUSITANIANS' LUCKY WIN.

The crowd began to increase before the second game between the Lusitanians and Orion and late comers were obliged to sit on the planks near the touch lines.

The Orion proved themselves as good as the Lusitanians who played a very poor game and had to go all out to win yesterday by two goals. Attacking was equally shared by both sides in the first half the Orion quintette making several determined efforts. The Lusitanians had decidedly better openings which were missed galore. Dominic miss two "sitters" when only a few feet away from the goal. Half time arrived with no score. There was too many orders given to the players by Cyriaco de Souza who was intent on scoring a goal himself. In the second half the Lusitanians settled down and the Orion defence was more seriously tested and Dominic scored after much shouting to pass the ball to him managed to get a pass and score the second goal.

The teams were:—

Lusitanian "A":—Mascarenhas; Alex and Rufino; Fernandes, Hillary and Rufinho; Fernandes, Cyriaco, Dominic, Marcus and Johnnie.

Orion S. A.:—Meyers; Abreo and Richards; Hodges, Johnstone and Falcon; Fernandes, B. Carvalvo, P. Carvalho, Albert and Entiado.

Referees:—Messrs. James and Kapadia.

TO-DAY.

Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) vs. Republicans, 4-30.
Customs A. C. vs. Cath. Boys, 5-40.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Jacob Circle vs. I. L. I. 4-30.
B. B. R. F.A. vs. Parsee Athletes 5-40.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

Hindu Cricketers vs. Santa Cruz 4-30.
B. E. S. Old Boys "A" vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5 -30.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Young Muslims vs. R.A.S.C., 4-30.
All-Bandra vs. G. I. P. Parel "A" 5-40.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE

SUNDAY'S PLAY.

Two "B" division matches were played on on the Cooperage ground on Sunday afternoon. The first game between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Grant Medical College resulted in a goal less draw though the Hindus monopolized the attack.

The Bombay Battalion played the Parel Sporting Club in the second match and won by solitary goal scored in the last minute.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TOURNAMENTS.

The first Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament commences to-day (Monday) under the auspices of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay. The entries for the same closed on Saturday evening. There are events in Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles. The Tournament has been well received by the local Tennis world is evidenced from the entries thereof. The Hindu Gymkhana management may be congratulated for the democratic spirit which inspired them to elect the Tennis Secretaries of the different communal gymkhanas of the city, viz., Bombay Gymkhana, the Parsi Gymkhana, the Islam Gymkhana and the Catholic Gymkhana on the Tournament Committee. Most of the matches will of course be played on the Hindu Gymkhana courts; but in order to finish the Tournament within twelve days, arrangement has been made to use the courts of the other local gymkhanas, if found necessary.

Among the entrants are Perkins, the Bengal champion, Pitt, Raja Iyer and Bhagvat in Gentlemen's Singles. In the Gentlemen's Doubles, Wagle and Rajaram, the holders of the Western India championship, Perkins and Kolhoff, J. A. D. Naoroji and Jeejibhoy have already entered. In the Mixed Doubles, Miss Tata and Naoroji, Mrs. Row and Wagle, Mrs. Lloyd and Cunningham, are among the competitors. An interesting entry comes from Miss H. Guha, M.A., B.L., the talented lady player of Bengal, who was a star player in her college days.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, March 22.

THE SOHANTHAL PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Kelso's IRRIGATE 7-8 Morris 1
A. S Fezi's LADY CLEOPATRA 9-4 Burn 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI 8-9 Huxley 3
Not run—Luckey Lad.
Tote win Rs. 3-8.

THE PADMALA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

M. A. Karimi's LUCKY LAD 9-1 Burn .. 1
Clement Baz's MIMI 8-11 Morris 2
Akkasaheb's GOLDEN VISION 8-10 Clarke 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's LADY RITA 8-7, Huxley 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12-12. Places Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 6,

THE NEWCOMERS' PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mustapha Talib's ROSCOFF 8-1 Clarke 1
A. H. Sulleman's ZAREE 8-6 Audas 2
Andrade and Kadum's SON OF ARABY 8-12 Huxley 3
Hazamy's KAMAN BEG 8-6 Burn 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52-4. Places Rs. 9, and Rs. 10.

THE KALAMBA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Ryan's LUXMI 8-10 Burn 1
R. R. S.'s FLIGHT ERRANT 8-4 Huxley ... 2
Shantidas Askaran's ST. SIMON FANCY 8-5 Sheldon 3
Frank's EAGER TO 8-4 S. J. Meekings 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-12. Places Rs. 4, and Rs. 3-12.

W. I. T. C. PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mustapha Talib's CONFEDERACY 8-5 Clarke 1
Ardeshir Cursetji's CAIRO 9-3 Burn 2
Abdulla Mana's SAHOO 8-4 Fahad 3
Maharaja Kolhapur's RAMBAN 9-4 Hewitt 4
Tote paid:—Rs. 9-12. Places Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 7.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Saleh Moosa's FARAS 8-12 Morris 1
R. R. S. COSTA RICA 8-12 Huxley 2
DHAREEN, S. J. Meekings 3
Mustapha Talib's ANDERIN 8-8 Fahad ... 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3-12. Places Rs. 2-12, 3-12 and Rs. 3-0.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

THE ISHAPUR PLATE. Div. III.—Distance about 7Furlongs.

Mr. Deacon's VA VA 9-5 Dobie 1
Mr. Jogose's PAUVRETTE 8-4 dec. 1 lb. Harrison 2
Mr. Lauder's ASHBEDE 9-6 Black 3
Mr. Gilford's AUGHNACLOY 7-10 Sick Sicley 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 20-8 for win and Rs. 16-8. Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 55-8 for places.

THE ISHAPORE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S SKETCH 8-1 Barrette 1
Messrs. Shelrake and Peter's JUANA PRETA 8-7 Flynn 2
Mr Gregory's JAZZ BAND 7-9 dec 4 lb. Northmore 3
Mr. Bartlee's SALISBURY 7-12 Sicley 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 332-8 for win and Rs. 55-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE SPRING PLATE. Div. I.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. Sayer's BLAZE 11-7 Mr. Sayers 1
Mr. Sigma's SOME SWORD 9-12 Mr. Leckie 2
Mr. Eyer's GLENFORE 10-8 dec 1 lb. Mr. Marsh 3
Mr. Bolton's SILENCE 10-8 Mr. Hopson ... 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 87-8 for win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE HALISHAHAR PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Rosseo's YOUNG PADDY 8-0 Northmore 1
Mr. Basher Ali's CURATOR 8-3 Ritchie ... 2
Mr. Lauder's HAPPY IOLA 8-8 Black ... *
(*Dead heat.)
Totalizators paid Rs. 71-8 for win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 12 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

ISHAPORE PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Nawab Bahadur Murshidabad's WARRIOR QUEEN 8-6 Flynn 1
Mr. Mein Austin's HILDA A 8-6 Higgs 2
Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S CAPE 9-2 Harrison 3
Mr. Mian's LITTLE LIFE 8-1 Barrett 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 131-8 for win; and Rs. 29 Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE HALISHAHAR PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Calstaun's SQUARE 9-8 Harrison 1
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's STAMFORD 9-0 Dobie 2
Mr. Dee's SNOWDRIFT 9-2 Northmore ... 3
Mr. Eyer's HAPPY TIMES 8-12 Ritchie 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 49-8 for win; and Rs. 27 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE SPRING PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance about 1 Mile.

Messrs. Barclay and Macdonald's PHE CHASE 10-1 Mr. Sayers 1
Mr. Gregson's MILJSHOP 9-11 Mc Leckie 2
Maj. Hilliard's CELER 9-7 Capt. Pearson .. 3
Mr. Eyer's FIREMAN 11-13 Mr. Lutyens ... 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 44-8 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Basher Ali's FANCY FAIR 7-10 dec. 1 lb. Ritchie 1
Mr. Wilson's SLOGAN 9-11 Northmore 2
Mr. Hannay's CYLARITY 7-1 Moosamdin ... 3
Lt.-Col. Fraser Hunter's CHEEKY GIRL 7 S. Sicley 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 42 for win; Rs. 12, and Rs. 11 for places.

MR. JADHAV ENTERTAINED.

PLEA FOR MASS EDUCATION.

An entertainment was given at the Jagonnath Shankersheth Hall on Saturday last, in honour of the Hon. Mr. V. B. Jadhav, Minister of Education. The grounds and the hall were profusely decorated and illuminated. On arrival, Mr. Jadhav was welcomed by Messrs. Bole, Pandurang Javji and others. Verses which were specially composed by Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar for the occasion were sung, after which Mr Ramchandra Vithalrao Vandekar, in introducing the guest of the evening to the assembly, referred to his work in the Kolhapur State Service, especially resulting in the improvement of the Kulkarni system. Dr. Chavan claimed that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the Reform Act of 1919 had roused the backward classes to their sense of duty. Mr. Damodar Savalaram Yande said that all the communities inhabiting this country, were actuated with one final goal and that was the advancement of India in the march of world's civilisation. He advocated the spread of education widely all over the country, so that the bureaucracy, that had put silver fetters on the feet of the people of this country, should see the spectacle of the people breaking off those fetters and depriving the bureaucracy of the chance of indulging in the presumption that they and they alone could understand how to solve the political problems of India. Mr. Jadhav, was then garlanded, on behalf of the Entertainment Committee, by Mr. Raoji Vinayekrao Jagonnath Shankarshet, Mr. Jadhav, in thanking the organisers of the entertainment, said that for what little he had been able to do, the whole credit was due to the late Maharajah Saheb of Kolahpur, who had always helped him with valuable guidance and encouragement. Proceeding Mr. Jadhav spoke about the work of the Legislative Council. "There," he stid, "all the work is done subject to the verdict of the majority; there are various Parties there, but there is a general unanimity on certain subjects. Work there is carried on in the name of unity and humanity, so much so that I am tempted to say that if there comes a moment when this unity disappears and work cannot be done in that spirit I shall cease to be a Minister. If the chances for united work are ever remote there, it will not be possible for me to continue as Education Minister. In my place, therefore, I want the backing of my adherents. But for such backing of my people, I cannot continue to hold my post for a single day. Therefore, I want the support of my Maratta brethren. The measure of my strength as Education Minister will be reflected by the measure of the support given me by the backward Classes. Their future depends on how they help me in my work in the Council. My opinion is that there is a crying need for the spread of mass education. No money, no taxation need be spared to carry out this noble object. The backward Classes are steeped in ignorance and illiteracy. They must needs be raised from that condition if they are to help in strengthening the position of the Ministers. Higher and secondary education is a desideratum, but the spread of primary education is an absolute necessity at all costs. It is necessary to move in this direction, and it is a sign of the times that even the Government officials have come to recognise the value of spreading mass education in the country. There is a perfect unanimity on that head between the members of Government and the members of the public. There are many difficulties in the way of Government in spreading mass education, but those difficulties are not insurmountable, in view of the people's readiness to find the necessary wherewithal. We should remember that the path of Government administration is beset with many difficulties; so it is necessary that we should proceed cautiously and sympathetically while we approach Government for monetary help."

The assembly then adjourned to another hall, where the guests were entertained to refreshments, and the party came to a close at a late hour of the evening.

BURMA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 22.

The Legislative Council again divided today on the motion of a Nationalist Member for a cut of 25 lakhs from the demand of over two crores under the head (Public Works.) The mover said he would not criticise the detailed working of the Department, but desired the cut on economical grounds. He deprecated lavish expenditure on roads and urged that the road programme should spread over a number of years. He thought economic improvement of the people, popular education and better sanitation were greater necessities than the road programme. The speaker was supported by the leader of the Nationalist Party and some Independents.

The Finance Member, replying, pointed out that the figures included 30 lakhs for Mingaladon Cantonments. He stressed the necessity of roads as aids to economic improvement and said that the country, and not the Government, would suffer if the cut was effected. He referred to the sound financial condition of Burma.

The division resulted in a victory for the Government. The division resulted in 31 votes against the motion for the cut and 27 in favour of the cut.

Demands for education, agriculture and some heads under miscellaneous departments were also passed.

COMMUNAL FRACAS ON HOLI FESTIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 22.

A communal fracas in connection with Holi festival is reported from Chiniot in Jhang District, where, as a result of street fighting in which it is alleged lathis were used, several Hindus and Mahomedans are reported to have been injured. Conflicting reports have been published in papers. Hindus accusing Mahomedans of provocation, and Mahomedans accusing Hindus of desecration of the Mosque and disturbing the congregation during prayer time. No authentic information is yet available.

A Calcutta message of the 22nd instant says:—"Trainer Ramshaw died yesterday of pneumonia and was buried to-day. This news cast a gloom to the proceedings at Barrackpore to-day."—A. P.

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C. P. LETTER.

WANTED A BUILDING FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

The Executive Council of the Nagpur University after careful consideration, has decided to take immediate steps to secure for the University a home of its own to transact important business with comfort and convenience. Accordingly three divisional committees have been formed consisting of well-to-do gentlemen with head quarters at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the Vice-Chancellor has appealed to the enlightened public of the two provinces to come forward with liberal donations and subscriptions to help the University, and give it the lakh of rupees that is wanted, if the activities of the University are not to be impaired at the very outset of its career. It is earnestly hoped that the appeal will be responded to in a generous spirit. With the lakh of rupees so raised and another lakh promised by the local Government, it will be possible for the University authorities to erect a commodious building with a hall for the meetings of the Court, and also rooms for the University College of Law.

OCTROI TAX.

The Local Government is contemplating an important rule affecting the collection of Octroi Tax in the Municipal area of Nagpur. A proposal that the Superintendent in charge of the collection shall, in case he finds that the amount of the goods or their value exceeds the declared amount or value, recover the extra duly payable on such goods under existing rules. Should the excess be more than 15 per cent, a double duty shall be realised on the whole consignment, and a receipt given for the same. This rule, however, will not prevent a criminal prosecution in any case in which it may appear desirable. The Superintendent will be instructed to keep a separate register of the payment of such double duties and will make a note of any cases in which the Octroi officers have unnecessarily sent goods to the central office for examination.

AN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

At the Nagpur Agricultural Exhibition endeavours were made to give continuous demonstration of modern agricultural machinery in action. tractors in the fields; stationery engines; oil engines; pumps and water lifts of various kinds; and winnowing machinery, modern agricultural tillage tools, etc. Many of the leading machinery importing and manufacturing firms in India were represented such as Kirloskar Bros., Satara.

A big agricultural educational section, showing the results of field experiment and crop improvement and in which the various sciences associated with agricultural improvement was represented, had also been arranged. There was a special cattle-breeding and dairy demonstration, showing different improved breeds prominent amongst which was an year old Scotch Bull costing Rs. 2500.

The Exhibition was a great success. It is perhaps the biggest agricultural exhibition that Nagpur has ever witnessed. The ground was very prettily decorated and separate room was allotted for different kinds of agricultural implements, etc., brought for the exhibition.

"SILLY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It pains me, indeed, to find that I am obliged to defend myself owing to the mistaken reporting of what I said in the Corporation in connection with the special teachers employed in Municipal Primary Schools.

I never used in my speech the word "silly" regarding the criticism levelled against the special teachers in the Press. The point which I desired to emphasise on the Corporation was that the special teachers employed in our Municipal Schools was subjected to very unfair criticism by carrying on discussion in the Press regarding the advisability or otherwise of employing them. In the representation submitted by the special teachers, they made this very complaint. The proper place to consider the pros and cons of the whole subject of special teachers is in the first place the Schools Committee itself. If no justice is meted out then, then there would be the proper time to carry the complaint to the higher authority—the Corporation. For the present, the Secretary of the Schools' Committee and the three Superintendents and their three assistants are unanimously of opinion that the Special Teachers' number ought to be increased and not decreased. This matter has been referred by the Schools' Committee to a special sub-Committee for thorough investigation and I assure my critics that we shall do our best to do justice to all the complaints. I am sorry, 'Underdog' has been forced to criticise my using the expression "Silly" on finding that that expression was used in the Press. I regret to find that several times owing to the mis-reporting of the Press, the conduct of several nationalist members is unjustly criticised. I again mention that the only point which I desired to emphasise before the Corporation was that is was unfair to subject the special teachers to criticism in Press without affording them a suitable opportunity of defending themselves. I am aware that in this matter of the employment of special teachers there are widely divergent views and I am trying to get myself acquainted with the view-point of both sides. If 'Underdog' supplies me either directly or through the Press his own view-point I assure him that the same will be duly considered when the sub-committee meets to discuss the question. I trust, 'Underdog' will agree with me that it is not fair and proper to discuss matters in the Press without trying to get justice from the proper authority. I may mention here, that this is not the first time that I have found the Press committing serious blunders. The reason may be the new seting arrangement of the members of the Corporation and the consequential change of the seats of the Reporters.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. MOTIVALA.

Bombay, March 20.

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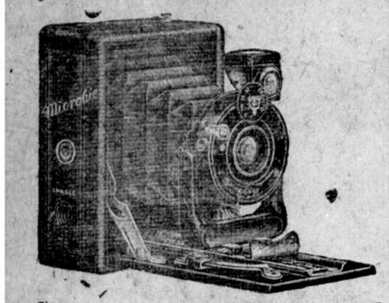

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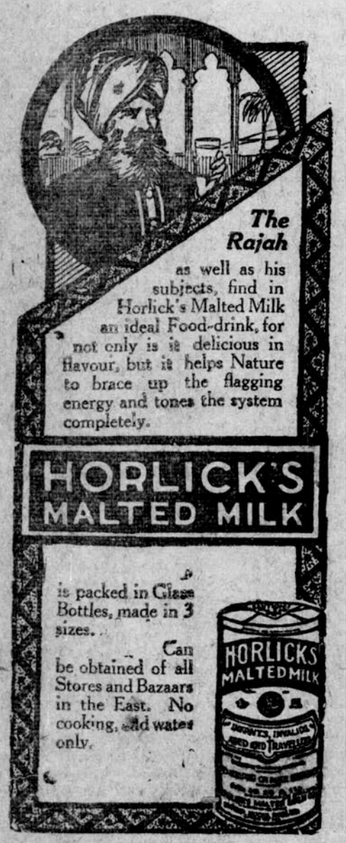

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POSTAL CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Twice there appeared in the columns of your valuable paper, letters criticising the way in which the Postal Department had arranged for a contract for the conveyance of mails by motor vans and lorries in the City and Island of Bombay for the year 1924. Neither the Postal Department nor the Director of Public Information ventured to offer any explanation in justification of this step: but recently the veil of mystery surrounding the episode was partly removed by the statement made in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee on behalf of Government in reply to a question by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. In view of the explanation offered, it becomes pertinent to go into the details of the whole question.

Your readers may be aware that last year the Postal Department invited tenders for the conveyance of mails in Bombay for a period of seven years commencing from 1924. Several parties tendered for the contract, the amounts ranging from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 1,20,000 a year; the highest tender being from the party whose contract was about to expire.

Later on, however, the Postal authorities decided to continue the existing contract for another year even though the value exceeded the lowest tender by Rs. 30,000. In justification of this, the Hon. Mr. A. C.Chatterjee on behalf of Government stated that the highest offer, i.e., that of Rs. 1,20,000, however, was subject to a reduction of Rs. 18,000 for rent for Postal stables occupied free under the existing contract. *No other tender included an offer for these premises* (italics mine). After consideration of all tenders received, the Government decided that it was inadvisable in existing circumstances to enter into a contract for a number of years and that it would be better to continue the existing arrangement for a further year, by which time it was hoped that prices would have fallen and more favourable offers would be received for the contract.

Now, Sir, this reply of Government is unconvincing. The parties who tendered were not asked to make an offer for the stables. They were merely requested to state whether they desired to take up the stables at a rental of Rs. 2,733 per month or Rs. 32,796 a year.

Mr. Chatterjee tried to show that even though there was a difference of Rs. 30,000 between the lowest tender and the one that was accepted, the excess was only Rs. 12,000. Granting for the sake of argument, that the stables would not have fetched any rent and the difference therefore was of Rs. 12,000 only, was it not a sufficiently big sum in the eyes of the high-placed officials to influence their decision in favuor of the lowest tender?

Lastly, if Government decided to renew the contract for one year only with the existing party on the supposition that next year more favourable tenders might be received, one is justified in asking why this consideration did not enter their calculation when they first invited the tenders for seven years and, if it had occurred to them after the tenders for seven years were received, why did they not again refer to the several competitors for fresh tenders for one year?

There is no gainsaying the fact that, in this particular case, a large sum of public money has been thrown away, at a time when there is a cry for retrenchment all round.

The question at issue is really important. If Government want to convince the public that there was no favouritism they must offer a more convincing explanation than the one which the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee gave in the Assembly, and the sooner it is done the better as tenders have again been invited for the next three or four years.—Yours, etc.,

VASOVALA.

Bombay, March 15.

ONE IS NOT AS OLD AS ONE'S YEARS BUT AS OLD AS ONE FEELS.

French Octogenarian Tells Secret Of His Longevity.

How to prolong life is a subject of never-failing interest, and those who have attained to advanced years are constantly being asked what has been their secret. Such a question was put recently by a reporter to M. Yvonneau de Bordeneuve, a wonderfully hale and hearty old gentleman of 80 years who resides at 15 bis in the Rue Caulcheis, Paris.

"I judge that you have always enjoyed exceptionally fine health. Is it not so?" said the reporter.

"There you are mistaken," was the reply, "for when between 50 and 55 years of age my health was very far from good. Do you wish to know what it was that made a wonderfully happy transformation in me?" And rising M. de Bordeneuve took from his desk a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Look! it was simply this."

"I owe infinite gratitude to these Pills," continued M. de Bordeneuve, "for by their aid I passed safely through that exceedingly critical period. Stomach and intestinal troubles were assailing me then and I had perpetual headaches and rheumatism. The results of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so surprising that I have never since been without a bottle of them in my possession.

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DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S DEFENCE.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir during the debate on the Development Department grant in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

I must admit that the honourable member for the Bombay University who is the leader of the Swaraj Party made a very reasonable speech. But he wrongly described the position I hold in Government as one behind iron bars which he would not penetrate. He also complained that Government did not attach any importance to the representations of honourable members. I do not think he has correctly described the position. Allow me, Sir, to assure every honourable member on the opposite benches that any advice they give is carefully noted and although we may not be able to immediately consider it, Government consider and ponder over all points after the session is over, and often give effect to them. I am simply placing before hon. members what I believe is the practice. Now, Sir, I have no desire to leave the impression on the minds of my honourable friends opposite that their suggestions and advice go unheeded. I have every desire to co-operate with them and I therefore welcome the co-operation that has been offered by the leader of the Swaraj Party. He said that he was in an unfavourable position and that had he had a majority behind him he would have guillotined the whole grant. I feel confident that this was a flight of oratory and had he been in a favourable position he would certainly not have carried out his threat if the Government benches could prove to him that it was a suicidal policy to follow.

I was just saying that it is my desire to hold this hand of co-operation that has been offered by the opposite benches and I sincerely desire to take their advice as far as I possibly can certainly when that advice is in the interests of the city of Bombay. If I sincerely believe that any advice tendered by the opposite benches is in the interests of the city of Bombay and its suburbs my honourable friends opposite may take it from me that I will follow that advice.

I have been asked to accept a cut of two crores. I do not think any reasonable man can expect a budget 274 lakhs to be cut down by two crores which would leave me with 78 lakhs to carry on the works out of which the Back Bay Reclamation alone is going to cost us this year 76 lakhs.

In the Back Bay Reclamation nothing can be done. It is admitted on all hands that we must go ahead and finish it.

Now coming to the suburbs I have already stated on more than one occasion that Government's policy is the very policy defined by several honourable members opposite. My honourable friend Mr. Swaminarayan said—I have got his actual words "that the schemes are pursued with tenacity and obstinacy and that they should be undertaken as the demand arises.". Let me inform him that residential and industrial schemes in the suburbs are not pursued with tenacity and obstinacy and that they will be undertaken only as the demand arises. That is the policy of Government. I have already said that Government have in this budget provided for certain sums of money if by any chance during the coming year there is a demand for land. I was asked by Mr. Lalji Naranji why was it necessary to make that provision now. He said that if Government came forward with any proposal during the year because they find that there was a demand for land, this Council would sympathetically consider any such proposal. I am very pleased indeed to hear that the Hon. House will favourably consider any supplementary demand. Under the circumstances Government are prepared to reduce the demand to meet the wishes of the House. I say that Government desire to co-operate with honourable members opposite.

Mr. Lalji Naranji: What amount?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: One minute. Now, Mr. President, honourable members are most anxious to know what cut I am going to offer. Mr. President, may I point out to honourable members although I am a merchant I am not accustomed to bargaining and much more so as a member of Government and I hope honourable members also are not going to bargain. The friendly speeches of my honourable friends, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Jayakar—they have been friendly—I do not see why that statement of mine should be contradicted—if it is to be contradicted let it be contradicted by the gentlemen who made those speeches—I take them to be most friendly speeches myself.

Mr. Jayakar: It is a matter of opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: If Mr. Jayakar did not intend his speech to be friendly and if he does not wish to hold out a hand of co-operation I won't offer the cut, but I do say I want to co-operate and I am prepared with the consent of my Hon. colleagues who are sitting beside be to allow my honourable friend to amend his motion and to have a cut of 30 lakhs of rupees from this budget; if my honourable friend will accept my offer I shall be very pleased either to do it myself or allow him to do it. But if he does not accept my offer I do not want to offer any cut. That is the clear position I wish to take. Let me tell honourable members, Mr. President, Mr. Lalji Naranji in his concluding remarks said so many things that I could not follow him. But I think the general gist of his remarks was that Government were launching out on schemes that were going to ruin all of us. He said that Government were not responsible and that it was only the honourable members who were responsible. Government are just as responsible as honourable members. We are all responsible jointly and severally.

Mr. Lalji Naranji: Not for results.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: Therefore, Sir, if my honourable friends opposite think that Government are treating all these important questions lightly no greater mistake was ever made. Every step that is taken is well considered, well digested.

I will leave this question as it now stands with the full confidence that I have heard every honourable member most carefully and with the assurance that I desire most sincerely to co-operate with them and to move most cautiously as far as the Development Department is concerned.

In his speech in reply to Mr. Shivdasani's motion, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said: Mr. President, the honourable member from Surat (Mr. Shivdasani) said that he wanted to give me one more chance. I honestly inform the House that I want to take the chance. There is no obstinacy about this question. It is not a question where Government do not want to make a cut and the Hon. members insist on one. I have worked out my figures; I have looked at my commitments; I have also given an assurance to the Hon. House that we are going to pursue the most cautious policy in Salsette. What more does the House demand? I have got some figures here which show that it would be unsafe for me to budget for less than Rs. 2,48,00,000. If at the end of the year it is possible, I feel sure that the House will be pleased to find that there has been a greater cut than 30 lakhs. This department is not going to spend one rupee more than is absolutely necessary. Is there any other assurance that I can give? I gave the assurance yesterday that I would cut out 30 lakhs and suggested to my honourable friend Mr. Lalji Naranji that he should propose it himself. I repeat the offer to-day. If my honourable friend opposite still desires to take it up I am perfectly willing to meet him. I still offer that co-operation which I offered yesterday. I can do nothing more. I have looked into the figures; I have carefully examined them. I find that as far as chawls are concerned we are committed to the expenditure in the budget. There are certain chawls under construction which have to be completed. There are certain others for which contracts have been given and the material is on the spot; there is a railway line there laid out for the convenience of contractors to bring the material as cheaply as possible; other facilities have been given by the department to the contractors to carry out the scheme as soon as possible; and it is not possible to delay construction of these chawls unless this House is prepared to pay heavy damages. I may tell the Hon. House that before they suggested delay in the construction of chawls, I went into the question myself some time ago to see whether we could not remove some chawls to other localities for the sake of convenience and I found that it was not possible unless Government were prepared to sacrifice a large amount of money. Government was not prepared to make the sacrifice. These 16,880 one-room tenements have to be completed. As to the Reclamation we are all unanimous. Then the only question that remains is the suburbs. I have already assured the House that there will be no further development in an industrial or residential scheme unless there is a demand for land. Because my honourable friend Mr. Lalji Naranji gave me the assurance that this House would sympathetically consider any supplementary grants for that purpose, I was emboldened to suggest a cut of 30 lakhs. Mr. President in these circumstances I feel that I have done my duty towards my honourable friends opposite, and it is for them to consider if they should co-operate with me. I shall try my best still in the future to see that we do not spend the money that is budgetted. And to give a proof of our good faith, I may point out that last year this House budgetted for a much larger grant than the Department spent, 50 lakhs more than the Department actually spent. These figures are in the budget. We shall not spend anything until we are completed to do so. I can give no further assurance than this, and I hope the Hon. House will take my assurance in the spirit in which it is given

EDUCATION AMONG KUNBIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALSANA, March 19.

The Kunbi residents of Palsana, a village in the Navsari Prant, have collected a sum of Rs. 100,000 to establish a High School in their midst. They have ear-marked Rs. 50,000 towards defraying the building expenses and have approached the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda to assign some grant to the proposed High School whose management and control will be vested in a representative committee elected by the people.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES NEAR KAIRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, March 19.

For some time past cases of house-breaking and highway robbery have been occurring with distressing frequency at Kaira and in its neighbourhood. A Gola and a Bohra were victims of burglarious attempts made with impunity on their houses at night. A Dhed named Punjiya was stripped of his clothes between Kumral and Piplug, while two Luhars were likewise beaten on their way from Nadiad.

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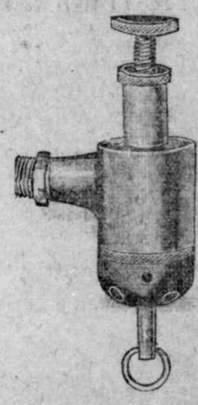

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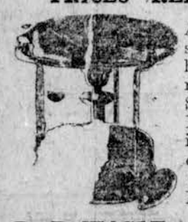

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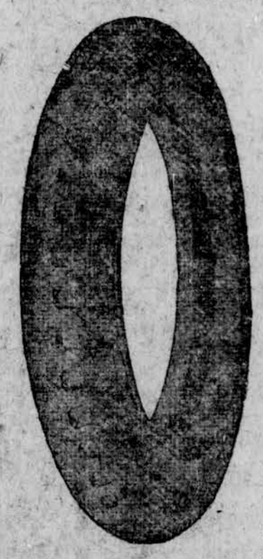
815 × 120	87 15 0	15 5 0
820 × 120	97 11 0	14 10 0
875 × 105	84 3 0	13 8 0
880 × 120	106 0 0	15 8 0
895 × 135	132 13 0	17 1 0
895 × 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
920 × 120	110 14 0	16 3
935 × 135	139 4 0	18 6 0
30 × 3½	65 10 0	9 5 0



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SIZES.	TYRES	TUBES.
32 × 3½	92 5 0	10 5 0
32 × 4	100 1 0	12 3 0
32 × 4½	124 1 0	14 14 0
33 × 4	104 13 0	13 0 0
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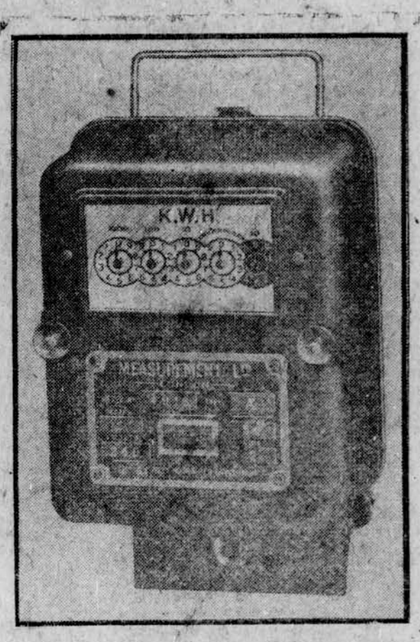

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.